The Tobacco Worker

Tobacco Workers International Union

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

The Tobacco Worker.

Vol. II | January 1907 | No. 1

Official Magazine of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

ROOMS 66 AND 67
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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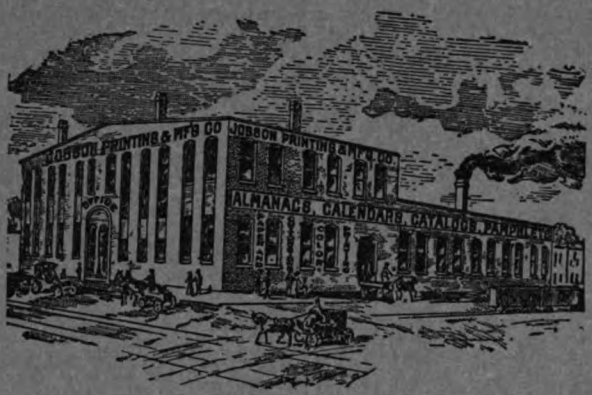
JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R. LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President. EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President. C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY
B-D
DIPPER

TAGS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

PRICE 5 CENTS

The **UNION LABEL**
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

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Smoke our latest and best brand, **"EDEN" Cube Cut.** Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT.
Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.
Roman Mixture
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Hope
Globe Union Made
Navy Jack
Sam and John
K. of L.
Pickaninny
Canada Royal Navy
5 Cent
Police

SLICED PLUG.
American Girl
Pipe Dream

SCRAPS.
Globe
Wolverine
Navy Clippings
Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.
Duke of York
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Fame
Globe
All Leaf
Sweet Rose
Hope
Adam
Bismarck
Oronoco
Standard Time
Tige
Now or Never

GRANULATED.
Sweet Violet
Duke of York Mixture
Globe Mixture
Hope Mixture
Uncle Tom
Spot Cash
Red Jacket
Don Juan
Blue Label
King
Fruit Juice
Dan Tucker
Pug
Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.
EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
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Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D, DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

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Old Established Brands

INDEX

KISMET ON THE SQUARE G. T. W.

DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK

NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking HARPOON Long Cut Chew and Smoke

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

Louisville, Kentucky

TRY OUR CELEBRATED

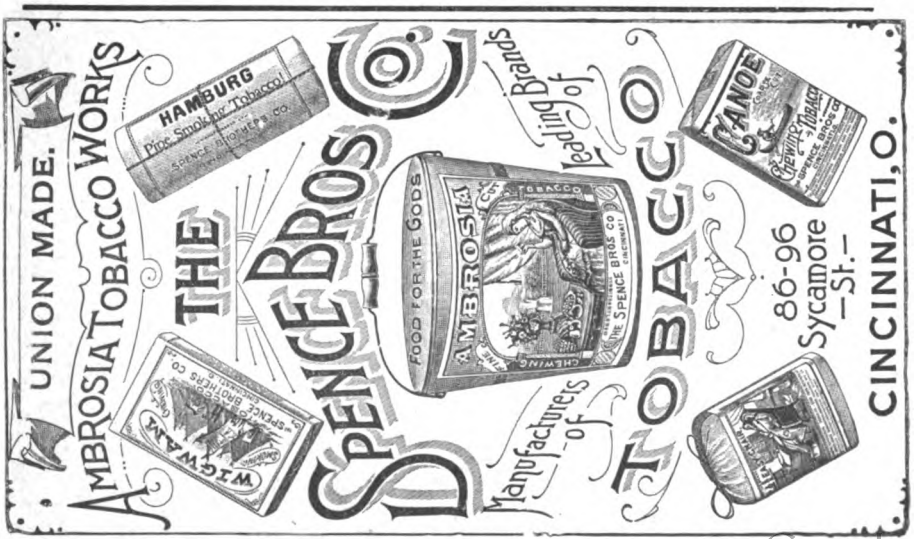
Turkish and Egyptian

CIGARETTES

NONE BETTER

P. H. KASSEL CO.

87-89 E. Houston St. NEW YORK, N. Y.



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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. II. January, 1907. No. 1

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

DECEMBER 10, 1906.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L., held Decembe 9, 1906, the plan authorizing Massachusetts savings banks to issue life insurance was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Council by a Committee from the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, which proposes to introduce a bill to this effect at the coming Legislature.

In view of the great importance of this question to wage-earners, your Executive Council believes that the plan should receive careful consideration by every Local and Central body in order that appropriate action may be taken.

In considering the subject the following facts are deemed important:

FIRST. The so-called industrial life insurance, which is now furnished mainly by the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock, and the Columbian National Companies, involves a great sacrifice of workingmen's savings. The number of union members affected must be very large because there were outstanding on January 1, 1906, 1,160,885 such policies in this Commonwealth, and about one thousand policies were being issued every day.

SECOND. During the fifteen years ending January 1, 1906, the workingmen of Massachusetts paid in to the industrial insurance companies in premiums an aggregate of $61,294,887, and received back during the fifteen years in death benefits, endowments, and surrender values an aggregate of $21,819,606, or 35 59 per cent., and there remains a reserve in the possession of the companies applicable to these policies amounting to only about $9,838,000. It thus appears that besides interest one-half of all amounts paid in by the wage-earners have been consumed in the expenses of conducting the busidess, in dividends to stockholders and in surplus.

THIRD. The regular premium rate on industrial policies is about double that charged by the companies for ordinary life policies. On most of the industrial policies issued the rate rises as high as eight times the rate for ordinary life insurance, because if death occurs within the first six months only one-fourth of the face of the policy is paid, and if death occurs during the second six months after the date of the policy, only ond-half of the face of the policy is paid.

FOURTH. A part of the workingmen's savings thus consumed are used to pay excessive dividends to stockholders. For instance, in the Prudential Company the amount paid in yearly dividends to stockholders is equivalent to more than 219 per cent of the cash actually paid in upon the capital stock. In the Metropolitan the yearly dividends paid to stockholders are equivalent to 28 per cent upon the $500,000 actually paid in by the stockholders as capital. But the Metropolitan has in the meantime accumulated for the stockholders a surplus of $13,925,485,—that is, nearly twenty-eight times the capital actually paid in.

FIFTH. If the workingmen of Massachusetts, instead of paying the $61,294,-887, into the industrial insurance comcompanies, had during the fifteen years deposited this amount in Massachusetts

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opposes organized labor through an employers' association or a citizens' alliance, with a determination to crush it out, there is always the strongest feeling of resentment and bitterness. There is no class of men—not even the "scabs" whom they employ—who are more sincerely hated and more persistently ridiculed. There is, however, not the slightest disposition to advocate the use of violence in dealing with them..

The labor press suffers, as does every other part of the labor movement, in that many of the men who are developed in the ranks soon find other and more remunerative employment, where the responsibility is not so great and where the criticism is not so severe. Some of them become labor editors on daily papers, others go into the professions, some become politicians, many enter upon a business career, while still others are engaged by large employers to handle for them the labor problem as it exists in their plants. *The Outlook.*

GOAT IS A TOBACCO CHEWER.

According to the Story of a Southern Lumberman.

SPENCER WRIGHT, connected with a large lumber mill in Calcasieu Parish, was in the city this week on a short business trip and while conversing with a party of friends gathered at a downtown cafe table, upheld the goat as the champion tobacco chewer of the country, and to make good his argument told about what is perhaps the strangest contest on record.

"There's a black named Watkins," Mr. White began his story, "living no great distance from Lake Charles, who is the proud possessor of a goat—an ordinary William goat—vulgarly termed billy goat, and that same goat, I do believe. could eat a whole warehouseful of tobacco and not half try, either.

"It was only last May that I saw Ben—that's the name Watkins gave his goat—at the tobacco chewing game, and I want to tell you right now that I was pretty nearly knocked silly with astonishment. You know that old goat, his thin, solemn face and his great long whiskers giving him the air of a patriarch, was quite a familiar figure about our mill on the Sabine river, and I first took note of him because of his pure and unadulterated cheek. He'd go and come when he pleased, no place was sacred to him, and the big sign 'Private!' on the glass door of the manager's office might have read to him, 'Enter, please, and make yourself at home,' for all the respect he showed to it.

HELPED HIMSELF TO TOBACCO.

"But nobody said Ben nay, the men around the mill rather liked him, and even the boss stood for the invasion of his sanctum. Ben early learned to affect my office because I generally keep a jar of loose tobccco for my pipe on my desk, and whenever Ben wanted a chew, which was quite often, he'd reach up and help himself. Do goats chew tobacco? What? Why, they love the weed more than King James did, after Walter Raleigh had taught him how to smoke and chew! No, they don't burn cigarettes up, they eat 'em, paper and all, for the sake of the tobacco, and had you seen Ben—well, you'd have agreed with me that he was the champion of his class.

"Ben's weakness for tobacco appeared to amuse the laboring force at the mill a whole lot; they couldn't understand how it was that a goat loved tobacco and just to play a joke on the goat they gave him several plugs of the strongest kind of weed, such stuff as is generally labeled 'Workingman's Pride,' or 'Sailors' Delight, but Ben, he didn't get sick—gobbled the brown slabs up and whisked his stub tail contentedly as though asking for more.

"One of the sawyers at the mill was a big Scandinavian called Andress, or something that sounded like that, and Andress, I might say, before the coming of the goat was the cock of the walk as the big tobacco chewer. Andress chewed plug cut, cross cut, long cut, cigars and pipe ashes; he had tobacco in his mouth from morning to night, kept the quid stowed away in the hollow of his cheek when eating, and half the time went to bed with it still in his jaws. Andress liked notoriety, and it was pleasing to his vanity to hear the men speak of him as the greatest tobacco chewer they had

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ever seen, so you will readily appreciate that when Ben came on the scene Andress was not tickled to death.

PLANNED CHEWING CONTEST.

"'Dat got' him bane one fule to chew "bac" with me; I bane could beat him much,' Andress said one evening when the boys up at the commissary began to tease him about Ben taking his laurels. The paymaster, who could always see the chance for a joke, heard the remark and the happy thought occurred to him to have a tobacco-chewing contest between Andress and the goat. Andress, when the proposiiion was made to him, seemed to swell up with importance. Would he chew tobacco against the old, measly goat? Why, sure, he would, and glad to do it, too; and as for the goat, why he'd 'a' been willing if it was a tin can chewing contest.

"The match was arranged for a Sunday, when all the men were off and had a chance to see the fun, and the ring for the queer combat was pitched down in front of the company store. Two big jars, each filled with loose tobacco, were placed on the ground in the center of the space roped off and the paymaster and myself were presented to act as judges.

"Betting was lively on the contest, and as the goat's full powers were slill only a matter a guesswork the man was the favorite. Well, it was 10 o'clock on a bright Sabbath morning when the jars of tobacco were set out in the inclosed space and Andress and the goat were placed in the ring. Andress, the better to fit himself for the game, had abstained from tobacco for a whole day, and he smiled disdainfully as his blue eyes rested on the goat, which was stretching and straining on a rope held in his master's hand and at the edge of the ring in an endeavor to get at what was to him prize breakfast food.

BEGAN TO CHEW.

"The two champions entered the ring, Andress getting in unassisted and Ben being lifted over the ropes. Andress squatted down alongside his jar, dug in a hamlike fist and drew out enough loose tobacco to fill a pound paper sack. He quickly worked the stringy stuff into a huge quid, shoved it into his mouth and began to move his jaws violently.

"The goat pursued quite a different course; he loped to his jar, introduced his mouth to the wide-open neck and started in, not to chew the tobacco, but to eat it. Before Andress had reduced his first moutnful to pulp Ben was leading handsomely, and Andress, in a mad endeavor to regain lost ground and avert such calamity as being beaten by a goat, took out the tobacco with both hands, put it into his mouth and swallowed it as fast as he could, just as the goat was doing. But goats are queerly constituted; their stomachs are made to stand anything from a cream puff to a colored supplement and, while Ben got on famously on the tobacco diet, poor Andress soon began to show the effects of his overeating. First the big Scandinavian's face lost its rudy hue and turned sickly yellow; his hands, still conveying the tobacco to his mouth, took to shaking and trembling and at last, with a great cry of 'Oh, I bane so sick!' he turned away from the jar, struggled to his feet staggered about like a drunken man and then dropped to his hands and knees. Andress certainly was sick, and while he was in his greatest agony the goat, having finished all his own tobacco, was devouring greedily the little that still remained in Andress' jar.

"Andress was laid up for ten days and at one time the company doctor thought that he would die of nicotine poisoning. He was a big, strong man, though, and recovered, but never from that day to this has he touched tobacco, the sight of it making him sick.

"What happened to the goat? Why, nothing at all. He was about the next day as chipper as ever and ready to eat another jar of tobacco."

Wages the Real Reason.

Twenty-two merchants of Toledo, O., were brought into the police court one day recently and fined $20 each for violating the state child labor laws. The attorneys for the defense claimed that it was impossible to secure cash girls and bundle wrappers above the age limit. Of course he meant that young men and young women couldn't be secured at the small wages paid to the children.

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WOMAN'S PART.

When, from the savage, primal man
Evolved a little higher,
By accident he wrought a plan
Of generating fire;
And when communal food to find
These men in groups would go,
They left the women-folk behind
To keep the fires aglow.

And this, through all time's age-long flight,
Has been the woman's part—
To keep the fires of hope alight
Within the human heart:
And she shall feed the holy flame
Of discontent until
The workers of the world proclaim
The triumph of their WILL!

—*Tom Selby.*

WHAT TRUSTS CONTROL.

THE envy of all pooled industries in Europe (which is beginning to adopt American methods of centralizing capital), American trusts have reached a point where, says the Philadelphia Record, future development will be slight in proportion to the great growth in the last ten years.

Today the consolidations number 183. These control an aggregate of 2,203 plants, and extend to almost every line of industry. Fifty per cent were chartered prior to 1900, and almost the entire number are organized under the laws of New Jersey.

Of the combinations, 23 are engaged in producing articles of food, their total output being over $400,000,000. The list includes such corporations as the National Biscuit Company, American Sugar Company and the California Fruit Canners Association. The number of reporting plants in this industry is 277, and the capital invested—by which is meant land, buildings, machinery, tools, implements and sundries—is $327.000,000.

Twenty-nine combinations control the production of beer, liquors and beverages. The total output reaches $127,000,000 from 236 plants, while the capital is $170,000,000.

The textile industry is a combination of nine corporations, controlling 72 plants, and capitalized at $92,000,000. Lumber is in the hands of 18 combinations, with 65 working plants, and having a capital of $25,000,000. Leather, better centralized, has 100 plants, controlled by six combinations, and the capital is $63,000,000. Eight firms take care of the country's paper making in 119 plants, and with a capital of $59,000,000.

Coming to chemicals and allied products, 287 plants, with a capital of $187,000,000, yield the national output through 19 combinations.

Under the division of metals and metal products other than iron and steel are included the output of the Amalgamated company, a brass company, a shot and lead company, a smelting and refining company, a metal, a lead and zinc company. In all, outside of the United States Steel Corporation, with its billion dollars of capital, there are 16 combinations dealing in metal, with 94 plants, and a capital of $120,000,000.

The tobacco output of the country is in the hands of five combinations, whose 41 plants are capitalized at $16,000,000.

Six combinations control the manufacture of vehicles in 66 plants. Besides these, thre are 30 miscellaneous trusts, operating 120 plants and employing $45,000.000.

The total of 183 trusts have a capitalization of $3,569,615,800. The value of the land, buildings and other assets upon which the capitalization is based was $1,458,522,573. This figure excludes the value of property of two constituent companies in the steel corporation. In other words, the real value of the various plants is about 41 per cent of the total stock and bond issues.

Since the market prices of the industrial stocks, exclusive of Standard Oil and Philadelphia Car, which are exceptional, average 61.8, the public has practically discounted the face value of the stock issues of the trusts by the enormous figure of $956,809,718.

There are States which practically offer special attractions as the home of these combinations, for 358 plants are located in Pennsylvania, 227 in New York, 225 in Ohio, 163 in Illinois, 123 in Massachusetts and 100 in Indiana.

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Some Pleasing Acknewledgements frem eur Friends.

Received your calendar to-day for which please accept the thanks of Houyton Typographical Union No. 596. It is a good "ad" for the Union Label.

Yours fraternally, ALEX. MORELL, Sec'y,
Houyton Typographical Union No. 596, Houyton, Mich.

Tobacco Workers' International Union calendar for 1907 received. Accept thanks from Local 491 of Cigar Makers' Union.

Fraternally, ARVIL E. WHITMARSH, Fin. Sec'y,
Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 491, Huron S. Dak.

I can use about 100 of your new calendars in helping the cause of the sale of Union Made tobacco here. There has been much done here in the past year for the Label and trust it will continue. Fraternally, JAMES BRACEY, Northfield, Vt.

In behalf of Bakers Local No. 235, I thank you for the very beautiful calendar received to-day. Wishing you all Christmas Joys and a Happy New Year, I am,

Very respectfully, R. F. STEPHENSON, Sec'y,
Bakers and Confectioners Local No. 235, Springfield, Mo

Your kind offering of the calendar arrived safe and on behalf of Local No. 102 I. M. U., I wish to thank you for the same, and would be pleased to receive one for the walls of my own home if I am not asking too much. As ever, I remain,

GEO. THONELING, Waltham, Mass.

I herewith acknowledge receipt of the handsome calendar sent to me, issued by the Tobacco Workers' International Union. I hereby extend my thanks for your courtesy, and assure you that your kindness is highly appreciated. By the way, Bro. Evans, your name has a remarkably Welsh-like appearance, and so I take it that you are either a Welshman or the son of a Welshman. I myself am Welsh, and those old country looking names always appeal to me. Again thanking you and wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours, D. L. ADAMS, Rec. Sec'y,
Int. B. of Blacksmiths, Local No. 79, Bloomington, Ill.

Having received one of your calendars through the mail of late, I would like to know if you can send me three more. Enclosed find postage for same. Thanking you for same, I remain, Yours respectfully, A. F. DELEO, Sec'y-Treas.,
J. B. I. U. No. 162, Orange, N. J.

I, as a Secretary of Local No. 442, would like to ask from your local another calendar for myself, in my own home. I had to take the one you sent to me before and put it in the hall. I think that it is all right and would like to have one, and if you send me one I would like to send you the stamps for it if you send it to me.

Yours truly, ED. HAAK, Sec'y-Treas.,
Int. B. of Teamsters, Local No. 442, Madison, Wis.

I acknowledge receipt of your calendar for 1907, Tobacco Workers' International Union. I appreciate it very much, and it is the most attractive of all that I have received for the year. Will you kindly send me one more for a friend? Hoping you a Happy New Year and best return for same, I am,

Fraternally yours, L. N. JOHNSON, Aurora, Ill.

Kindly mail to this office, at your earliest convenience, a half dozen Tobacco Workers' Blue Label calendars. Wishing you every success in the work of organization, I am, Fraternally yours, A. E. IRELAND, Pres't,
Iron City Trades Council, Pittsburg, Pa.

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The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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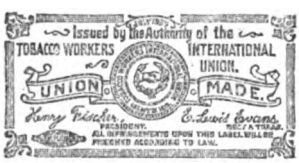
SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

Remember the BLUE LABEL and you will be all right. The Union product bears the Union Label.

The Label, the Label, the BLUE LABEL. Always remember, and never forget, the BLUE UNION LABEL on the tobacco you buy.

Organized labor has sent "Red Devil" scrap tobacco to the Emergency Hospital for repairs since it has been placed on the market by the Trust minus the BLUE LABEL.

There is just now a consultation of wise men and physicians as to how to sew up the tattered remains of the once large business that the "Day and Night" scrap tobacco had when union people used to buy it. The result of the consultation would make interesting reading.

What organized labor did to the brands of scrap tobacco, "Red Devil," "Red Horse," "Sea Lion" and "Day and Night" in a short time was a plenty. Just another push or two, boys, then a splash.

After many futile efforts to effect an organization of the Street Car employes in Louisville, success has at last rewarded the persistent efforts in this direction. The Louisville Railway Co. has hitherto been successful in landing a bomb of destruction into the ranks of Local Divisions that have been started, but this time the recruiting was too quick for them, and their shells failed of explosive power and proved to be harmless. The union has at last been safely launched, and is one of the kind that will withstand some bombarding from destructive forces. They have succeeded in getting a fairly good agreement for a starter, having practically secured recognition from the company. It now depends upon the membership to build upon the foundation that has been laid. With a unity of purpose and conservative management the Louisville Division has before them a bright future. Success to them in their last effort.

For an enlightened, intelligent people we are in sad disgrace with the employment of child labor. We ought to be thoroughly ashamed of ourselves to have allowed it to reach its present condition, but are we? Some of us are, but the greed that dominates our money grabbing blinds so many that the cruelty of the practice is pressed back into the gloom. Weak search lights and suns and moons have not yet been able to shed sufficient illumination to present it to the public eye in true unvarnished form. This evil, like many others, will take an earthquake or a revolution to attract from the public sufficient force to root it out. The able championship of the trade unions for this reform will never let up until it is brought about. In the darkness we see the feeble fires of other forces being kindled.

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It is an exasperatingly slow process for the instituting of reform so greatly needed; but as the mills of the gods grind slowly, but exceedingly fine, there is hope that in time a sufficient force may be brought to bear on this devilish practice to blot it out.

The fires of legislation have been started many times, but the kindling seems to have been too wet to catch; a cold northeast wind blew out the fire started in Congress by Senator Beveridge. It is to be hoped during this summer to dry out the light wood enough to allow the fire to get a good start and enable it to withstand the cold smothering winds that will be sure to be blowing around the capitol when the legislators again assemble.

COMPLIMENT CALENDAR.

We are in receipt of an elaborate calendar issued by the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which is indeed a credit to the organization. Over each month of the year are fac similes of their union label with catchy and appropriate mottoes, such as, "When purchasing tobacco or cigarettes the union label asks to be remembered." ,'See that this blue label is on your next purchase in the tobacco line." "Unity promotes prosperity, the right thing in the right place, when this label is on all the tobacco you buy, etc" This method of advertising the label is unique and interesting and the Tobacco Workers are to be congratulated on their enterprising spirit.—*Railway Carmen's Journal.*

The *Wageworker* is in receipt of a handsome 1907 calendar from the International officers of the Tobacco Workers' Union. The *Wageworker* gets one every year, and it is always received with thanks. It is a good boost for the label of the Tobacco Workers.

A sensible and most serviceable calendar is the one issued by the Tobacco Workers' International Union. The dates stand out very clearly and the general make-up is sure to attract attention. The Tobacco Workers' Blue Label is given a prominent place on every page.—*Commoner and Glass Worker.*

WOULD DISREGARD ORDER OF JUDGE.

WITH well-nigh 250 persons in attendance, including some of the best-known men in all walks and all professions of life, the National Civic Fedration began its fifth annual meeting today in the Park Avenue Hotel. The meeting was called to order by August Belmont, President of the federation, who urged the appointment of a committee to investigate the problems growing out of the accumulation of great fortunes. John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, said:

"It has been our proud boast that no citizen might be deprived of his liberty except by a jury of his peers. By the injunction this feeling of security has largely disappeared, and the American workingman has come to feel that his liberty is jeopardized. It is of little consequence to him what causes may be cited by lawyers for such a question of every day labor with him.

"The workingman does not want his case submitted to the Federal Judge. I do not share entirely in his lack of confidence. But the very fear of partiality of the federacy is a matter of grave concern to the people of this country. It is very important that the people have the confidence of the judiciary. That they have lost it is not to be gainsaid. And they have not lost their confidence without justification.

"So many men have been imprisoned for doing things that they have a legal and constitutional right to do. Gentlemen, I te l you—and I yield to no one in my regard for my country—were to enjoin me in something I believed I had a legal right and moral right to do, I would violate the injunction. As an American I would preserve my liberty and that of my people even against Federal judges.

"And I would think that I was serving the best interest of my country."

Elephant Can Travel Fast.

The elephant, commonly supposed to be slow and clumsy, can, when excited or frightened, attain a speed of 20 miles an hour, and, what is more, it can keep this rate of progress up for half a day.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, 1907.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—We herewith call your attention to a matter of very considerable importance to all of us, one that involves one of the most important features which are provided for in our Constitution.

It will be seen by reference to our monthly financial statements that the Sick and Death Benefit is not self-sustaining, despite the fact that we levied a five-cent assessment monthly in the hope that that added to its regular revenue would support it sufficiently to enable it to meet its obligations. Our death rate has been unusually high, with the possibility of the rate increasing as our organization grows older During the first three months of this year, ending March 31st, the Sick and Death Benefit Fund has been compelled to borrow $900.00 from the Strike Fund to meet the demands made upon it.

At many other times the Sick and Death Benefit Fund has had a deficit and has had to borrow, but has not as yet been able to pay back these loans, and the deficit is growing larger. The importance of stopping this growing deficit must be seen by those of us who give these matters any serious consideration.

If we throw the regular quarterly assessments over to the Sick and Death Benefit Fund we cripple our working fund and stop the most important work in the promotion of the best interests of the International Union, and that work can not stop.

With this in view we are confronted with the question of making the Sick and Death Benefit Fund self-sustaining by assessments, or dispensing with the *Sick Benefit* feature entirely; the present income would sustain the Death Benefit alone, but not both.

I would like for the members of Local Unions to take this matter up at their meetings and discuss the same and see if something should not be done to increase the revenue of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund. The only remedy that I see is to increase the dues. Are the members willing to do this? If not, the Sick Benefit must be abolished, as our laws in the Constitution promises to members benefits that can not be met with the small amount that comes into the Sick Fund at this time. The question is, do the members want to sustain this fund or not? The International officers are willing to sustain this fund, but we must receive more revenue for it, as the International Union has no money to spare for law suits. A step of this kind is made necessary by the fact that the International Union will be continually embroiled in the defense of law suits caused by lack of funds to meet the obligations that the Constitution guarantees. This the International Union can not afford.

Hoping that we may hear from our different Local Unions upon the above, and with best wishes and success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President

Forms Partnership.

The Postal Telegraph Co. will take its employes into partnership. They are offering operators and others in their employ preferred dividend-bearing stock at $69 per share on the installment plan of $19 down and $5 per month for ten months. In the letter which is being sent to the men in which the offer is made they say they want their employes to become partners in the business and have taken this means of attaining that end. Recently the company gave all its operators an increase in wages and signed an agreement with the Telegraphers' Union.

The best and most sincere and earnest union man is not necessarily an officer, for he may remain in the ranks and do most effective work by living and acting up to his professions and pledges. The life example of the earnest unionist who sets aside petty jealousies and works for the cause without hope or expectation of promotion will be the means of obtaining more accessions to the ranks than all the speeches and promises of the professional leader.—*Exchange.*

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The following brands of tobacco, made by the Leopold Miller & Sons, of New York, have passed to the control of the Trust and are no longer entitled to the Label.

NOTE.

LEVEL HEAD
LONG CUT

UPPER CUT
FINE CUT

KOZY
CUT PLUG

HAVANA BLOSSOM
CLIPPINGS

OLD PEPPER
CUT PLUG

VIRGINIA BLOSSOM
LONG CUT

Let the BLUE LABEL be your guide to the FAIR products.

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LABOR NOTES.

The trade union membership of Austria is said to be 205,651.

After discussing the subject at considerable length, the Utah State Federation of Labor decided against entering the field of politics as an organization.

In a decision recently rendered by Justice Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the right to issue an unfair list was upheld and decided to be legal.

The Chicago German Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union has just completed a labor temple in that city costing in all $100,000 and paid for entirely from the union's treasury.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America have placed a per capita tax of ten cents per year for support of the tuberculosis sanitarium conducted by the organization at Denver for the benefit of its members.

Jewelry workers in Chicago, Ill., who went on strike to obtain an eight-hour day, have called off the strike and returned to work. Many of the shops affected have been operating with non-union workmen.

The Woman's Trade Union League of Great Britain is now on a solid foundation and is steadily growing in numbess and influence. The increase in membership during the year just closed was more than 11,000.

On the C., B. & Q. the section hands have struck for higher wages and shorter hours. They have been working, as most of the section hands are still working, for $1.50 for ten hours. Their demands are for $1.50 for nine hours.

In future all cigars made in Washington, D. C., will bear the union label, and the men who make them will be paid full union wages, the Cigarmakers' Union having been successful in placing its scale before the local manufacturers.

If, as expected, all members of the Allied Building Trades Unions in Washington, D. C., go on strike to help the Plumbers' Union in its fight against the Master Plumbers' Association, between 6,000 and 7,000 men will shortly be idle in that city.

To discover to the last cent just what it costs a family of five to live in these times of high prices is the chief object of an investigation, plans for which have been announced by the Charity Organization Society of New York City.

Retail Drug Clerks' Association of San Francisco, Cal., is taking steps toward establishing a better wage schedule and the enforcement of the State ten-hour-day law, which is being violated by a large number of drug store propsietors.

Remarkable friendship for organized labor was shown in the will of the late Augustus Pollock, Wheeling's stogie millionaire. He leaves cash and bequests to the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, to hospitals and educational institutes, so arranged that the Assembly will have power to determine who are to be the beneficiaries. About $25,000 in cash, besides invested securities, to an amount unknown, are thus disposed of.—*Ex.*

An advance of from 5 to 10 per cent in the wages of all employes of the refining branch of the Standard Oil Company has been announced at Lima, Ohio. The advance affects immediately 900 employes of the Solar Refinery and the army of employes at Welker, Ohio; Oil City, Pa.; Whiting, Ind.; Bayonne, N. J.; Denver and Charleston, S. C. No notice of like advance has been received by the pipe line department, but rumor has it that the voluntary advance will extend to every branch of the company.

Australians Want Shorter Day.

The Australian workers are in earnest in making a move for the six-hour day. At a recent meeting of the Carlton Trades Council a motion prevailed that the American and British labor bodies be invited to join in the six-hour movement.

French Wealth.

The population of France is about 40,000,000; the wealth of France is nearly $45,000,000. Robert F. Skinner, in some recent statistics, shows how evenly this wealth is distributed. The number of estates administered in 1904 was 394,787, and of these one-half were for values ranging from less than $10,000 to a little under $100,000. Only three were $10,000,000.

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FARMERS TO USE LABELS.

Plan Alliance With Other Labor Unions For Mutual Benefit.

ORGANIZED labor in the twenty-four states in which the farmers have organization will be asked to use only farm products bearing the label of the Society of Equity and to build receiving stations in the various cities for the distribution of such products In return for this the farmers who are members of the Society of Equity propose not to perform skilled labor unless they become members of a labor union and not to take the places of union men in a strike. They also agree to use goods bearing the union label.

This plan was outlined at a joint meeting of the committee of the national convention of the Society of Equity recently in session in East St. Louis and a committee of the Building Trades Council. The Building Trades Council is composed of thirty-two trades unions. The farmers will have a society label much resembling the trades union label, and these labels will be attached to shipments of all farm products marketed by members of the society. By this plan it is expected to establish a closer relationship between the producer and consumer, cutting out the middleman's profits.

The following committee was appointed to confer with the labor organizations throughout the states, and especially in the large cities, to secure the success of these plans and insure the affiliation of labor unions: Otto Doederlein of Chicago, the Rev. John Tohey of Missouri, L. N. Staats of Illinois and N. C. Crawley of Wisconsin.—*Exchange.*

The Wiseacre.

If we were only half as wise as the "knocker" pretends to be, we would never have any fear of making a mistake, no matter what we might undertake to do. It is sad to think that people who know so much will not give us the benefit of their knowledge, but simply stand back and point out our mistakes, instead of coming forward to point out the right way.—*Baltimore Labor Leader.*

Passing of the Home.

Perhaps the saddest aspect of modern city life is the passing of the home. The tenement house, which we seek to disguise as the flat or apartment house, is the most wretched substitute for even the humblest cottage, and that they are endured is an indication of degeneracy that will unquestionably lead eventually to dire results. It is a moral certainty that the vigor of our race can be maintained only by personal contact with Mother Earth. from which we sprang, and which must nurture us to her bosom when we die. Why this is so we do not know, but the fact remains that the life and the vigor of the city is constantly recruited from country life.

The evil of tenement house was not realized until it passed from the slums, because few of us know how the other half lives. It is, perhaps, not so desperate a misfortune to those who live by manual labor, for they get their contact with earth in other ways, and theis children less vexed by the conventions of society, find access to the soil by some means and pass, while still young, to the occupations of their parents. The most terrible effect of the tenement house is in families of the "salaried" class, as distinguished from the "wage earners," and who flit from flat to flat, seldom remaining long enough anywhere for home associations to be formed. There can, perhaps, be no home associations worthy of the name which are not connected with a piece of open ground in the sole possession of the family. It would seem that in our larger cities this privilege can no longer be enjoyed except by the rich. Why intelligent people will persist in living in crowded tenements, when just outside of every large city are ample suburbs, is almost past human comprehension, but it is true, nevertheless. There can be no question but what the rural life is the ideal, and the very next best thing to it is that of the suburbs for increasing happiness, prolonging life and upbuilding prosperity.—*Labor Advocate.*

During the past year 8193 indictments have been returned against the Standard Oil Company by various grand juries.

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HUNGRY CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

THE investigations which I made in the public schools of New York convince me that Mr. Hunter's estimate—60,000 underfed children in the public schools of New York City—is considerably lower than the facts would warrant. In sixteen schools in New York City 12,800 children were privately examined, and of that number 7.71 per cent were reported as having had no breakfast upon the day of the inquiry, while 15.32 per cent had only bread with tea or coffee, and often too little of that to appease their hunger. Another investigation was made by Dr. H. M. Lechstrecker, an inspector of the State Board of Charities. His investigation was made in the poorest schools of the city, and his report indicates that 14 per cent of the 10,707 children examined went to these schools practically breakfastless, and that about 82 per cent were underfed.

In "Bitter Cry of the Children" I have given figures from Buffalo, Philadelphia and Chicago equally as serious as those from New York. Out of a total of 40,746 children examined in these four great cities no less than 34.65 per cent were reported as going to school without breakfast or with miserably poor breakfasts of bread and tea or coffee, wholly insufficient to enable them to do the work required of them. Educators everywhere are agreed that by far the most important cause of backwardness and inefficiency among our public school children is this chronic underfeeding of which so many are the victims. It has been found by careful experiment and investigation that children who are backward in their school studies, in a large majority of cases, become normal under the influence of good food. The importance of this will be seen when I add that there are, judging from investigations made in California by Professor W. S. Monroe, no less than 1 500,000 such sub normal children in the public schools of the United States.

Among the children of the poor the milder forms of tuberculosis, scrofulosis and tuberculosis of the bones and hip joints are very common. If the teacher is sufficiently well educated to recognize these children something can be done to improve their condition by intelligent breathing exercises, teaching them how to develop their lungs. But little good will result from the best physical exercises if the causes of the diseases are not removed. The children remain weak and pallid and their emaciation progresses until they become incurable. Dr S. A. Knopf, one of the greatest living authorities upon the subject, declares emphatically that underfeeding is a prime factor in the causation of scrofulosis and tuberculosis in children. He is an earnest advocate of school luncheons, and points out that in Boston the plan of feeding school children of this type has been tried on a small scale.—*John Spargo, in Painter and Decorator.*

The Value of a Sunny Soul.

The world is too full of sadness and sorrow, misery and sickness. It needs more sunshine. It needs cheerful lives which radiates gladness. It needs encouragers who will encourage, not discourage. Who can estimate the value of a sunny soul who scatters gladness and good cheer wherever he goes instead of gloom and sadness? Everybody is attracted to these cheerful faces and sunny lives and repelled by the gloomy, the morose and the sad. We envy people who radiate cheer wherever they go and filling out gladness from every pore. Money, houses and lands look contemptible beside such a disposition. The ability to radiate sunshine is a greater power than beauty or than mere mental accomplishments.—*Success.*

The Letter I.

The name of "I" is in Hebrew jod or jot, a hand, and the earliest characters representative of the sound closely resembled a hand with but three fingers. Little by little one finger after another dropped off until only the little finger was left, and the letter became the smallest in the alphabet, a jot or tittle, that is, the "I" and its dot being synonymous of the most insignificant things that could be described.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has a membership of about 210,000.

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NATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

Only a Few Were in Existence Fifty Years Ago.

The oldest American national union dates back hardly more than half a century, and many unions much less than that, as shown by the following list:

International Typographical Union of North America.....1850
Tackmakers' Protective Union of the United States and Canada 1854
Stonecutters' Union.. ... .1854
Hat Finishers' International Association of North America.....1854
Iron Molders' Union of North America 1859
Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers... 1863
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....1864
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America.....1865
Order of Railway Conductors of America.....1868
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.1873
International Union of Horseshoers of the United States and Canada..1875
Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.....1876
Window Glass Blowers' Association.1877
Granite Cutters' National Union....1877
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen..1883

Unions Fix Minimum Wage Only.

When the opponent of trades unions wishes to make a particularly strong argument in support of his position, he appeals to the public's sense of equity by asserting that the union places all its members, good, bad and indifferent, on a level as to wages. This, he declares, is not fair to the high grade mechanic. The union keeps his wages down to the level of the wages of less valuable men, whereas he should be permitted to get as high wages as he would be able to do were it not for the tyranny of his selfish union. As a matter of fact, the union merely seeks to prevent wages from falling below a certain minimum. The employer is at perfect liberty to pay superior mechanics as high wages as he pleases. There is no maximum limit except that fixed by economic law.—*Horace Clifton.*

Railway Casualties.

The total number of casualties to persons on the railways for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 95,911, of which 9,703 represented the number of persons killed and 86,008 the number injured. Casualties occurred among three general classes of railway employes, as follows: Trainmen, 1,990 killed and 29,853 injured; switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen, 136 killed, 883 injured; other employes, 1,235 killed, 36,097 injured. The casualties to employes coupling and uncoupling cars were: Employes killed, 230; injured, 3,543. The casualties connected with coupling and uncoupling cars are assigned as follows: Trainmen killed, 217; injured, 3,316; switchmen killed, 6; injured, 128; other employes killed, 7; injured, 99. The ratios of casualties indicate that 1 employe in every 411 was killed and 1 employe in every 21 was injured. With regard to trainmen—that is, engiremen, firemen, conductors and other trainmen it appears that 1 trainman was killed for every 133 employed and one was injured for every 9 employed.—*Switchmen's Journal.*

San Francisco's Labor Temple.

The labor organizations of San Francisco are hustlers. Undismayed by the great calamity which fell upon their city a few months ago, they have erected a building of their own which will house a majority of the unions of the city. The building cost $10,500. It stands upon leased land. In his dedicatory speech at the opening of the building a few days ago President Hagerty of the Labor Council said, "In our own home—for the first time under our own roof—we may renew our efforts for the advancement of the working people and to increase the power and prestige of the San Francisco Labor Council."

The last census showed that more than 5,000,000 women were engaged in gainful occupations and that their average wage was less than $270 a year and that more than 50 per cent of them were not 24 years old. The census also showed that the proportion of women employed in factories is increasing more rapidly than that of men.

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REAL FRIEND OF LABOR.

Practical Work of N. O. Nelson In Behalf of Child Toilers.

WHILE others are talking of helping the little slaves of the treadmill by the passage of child labor laws and the enforcement of such laws already enacted there is one practical friend who is actually doing something to help these little victims of commercialism and cupidity. N. O. Nelson, the millionaire manufacturer of St. Louis, is the man.

Some time ago Mr. Nelson made the following proposition to the women's clubs of St. Louis: He offered to pay one-half the amount children under fourteen years of age would receive if they worked if the clubs would pay the other half.

In the meantime Mr. Nelson has been putting his plan into operation without waiting for assistance.

During recent months he has investigated every application made to the St. Louis truant officer for permits for children under fourteen to work in shops and factories. He has found a number of worthy cases, and he is now paying these children a weekly wage equivalent to their earnings if employed. The average is about $3 per week for each child.

The little ones call at Mr. Nelson's office once a week and receive their pay, a condition of payment being that they must be regular attendants, health permitting, at school.

N. O. Nelson has long been known as a practical friend of the workers. He has taken part in several movements, some of them national in scope, which looked toward alleviation of the condition of the masses. The writer has been in two or three such undertakings with him and knows at first hand the splendid character of this great friend of the poor and lowly.

But prior to this unique movement to rescue the little wage slaves Mr. Nelson had given practical evidence of his sentiments upon such evidence. In 1886 he instituted a complete and workable plan of profit sharing in his large plant, which manufactures plumbers and steamfitters' supplies, at Leclaire, Ill., a suburb of St. Louis, which is located across the river from the big city. In 1890 he established the co-operative village of Leclaire, and both of these enterprises have not only been successes from a business point of view, but have given perfect satisfaction to the workers in the factory and residents of the town.

Mr. Nelson established in 1902 the famous "consumptives' camp" on a desert ranch at Indio, Cal. In March, 1903, he opened a large industrial school at Le claire.

So it will be seen that, as said in the opening paragraph, here is one man who does things while the rest of us talk a great deal.—*Industrial Era.*

Long Hours.

In the face of every statement to the contrary it is a fact that railroad employes work unreasonably long hours, and when they do they are unsafe and a menace to everything on the line. We take from the news notes, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, the statement that a Lehigh and Hudson crew, after working for three days and three nights, fell asleep and the engine and caboose ran for thirty miles with the entire crew asleep. They ran red blocks and finally the engine was boarded at a station by the operator and stopped. The engine was out of water, and about out of steam by that time. The boiler was "roasted" and the extreme danger to all the men and every train on the road will be understood by railroad men. This is something happens oftener than the public knows, and it ought to be one of the arguments against permitting railroad companies from working their men more than the usual hours allotted in other occupations for a given day's work. It is generally given out that railway work can not be arranged as other service is fixed. It can not be so arranged as long as railroad companies are permitted to work their men as long as they like. Legislation attempts to everything with transportation except protect the employes. If congress and state legislatures can fix rates, demand appliances of certain standards and do other things to transportation companies they can also further protect the employes from injury and death.

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IT PAYS.

It pays to wear a smiling face
And laugh our troubles down;
For all our little trials wait
Our laughter or our frown.

Beneath the magic of a smile
Our doubts will fade away,
As melts the frost in early spring
Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to make a worthy cause
By helping it, our own;
To give the current of our lives
A true and nobler tone.

It pays to comfort heavy hearts,
Oppressed with dull despair,
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives
One gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand
To eager, earnest youth;
To note, with all their waywardness,
Their courage and their truth.

To strive, with sympathy and love,
Their confidence to win;
It pays to open wide the heart,
And let the sunshine in.

—*Selected.*

WOMEN TOILERS.

THE total number of women engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 was 5,319,397 says the Technical World Magazine, which goes into interesting details as to the various callings in which this large body of women earned their bread, some of which are unique. At the rate of increase between 1890 and 1900 there cannot be short of 6,000,000 at work at present in various trades and occupations in the United States of America.

About 1,000,000 of America's five million odd gainful women in 1900 were engaged in what the census calls agricultural pursuits. There were also 100 women lumbermen and raftsman and 113 women woodchoppers. There were more than 325,000 teachers and but 6,418 actresses. There were 3 405 women clergymen actively engaged in the religious life of many denominations.

Forty women were classed as civil engineers, 30 as mechanical and electrical engineers and 3 as mining engineers. Incidentally there were 14 women veterinary surgeons. There were also 3,125 women librarians, 2,086 women-saloon keepers and 440 women bartenders.

In the building trades, which would hardly be supposed to attract a woman, there were 167 masons, 545 carpenters, 45 plasterers, 1,759 painters, glaziers and varnishers, 126 plumbers, 241 paperhangers and 2 slaters and roofers. Plans were prepared by 100 architects, and 150 women entered into competition for the erection of buildings. The greatest widening of business opportunity for the sex is found in the departments of stenography and typewriting.

"The only occupation in which women are going backward compared with man," comments the Technical World Magazine, "are those in which they might be expected to go forward—namely, sewing, tailoring and dress making. There were fewer seamstresses, tailoresses and dressmakers in proportion to the number of men in these occupations in 1900 than there were in 1890. Work with the needle seems to be becoming too feminine for women.

"On the whole, however, the increase in the number of women in the trades and industries of America is not only satisfactory, but more than satisfactory. It is alarming. The number of women at work increased 33 per cent during the decade. In that period the total number of women in the United States increased only 22 per cent. In other words, the number of women at work increased half as fast again as the total number of all the women in the country. Roughly speaking, it may be said that, while in 1890 one woman in every six went to work, in 1900 the proportion had increased to one in every five."

Gentle Door Taps.

A story of extraordinary deafness was unfolded at a recent meeting of a medical society in Philadelphia. An elderly woman, exceedingly hard of hearing, lived near the river. One afternoon a warship fired a salute of ten guns. The woman, alone in her little house, waited until the booming ceased. Then she smoothed her dress, brushed her hair back in a quaint manner and said sweetly, "Come in."—*Argonaut.*

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LABOR NOTES.

Union glass blowers now number twelve thousand.

Pavers and regalia workers of Detroit, Mich., have organized.

Nine new unions have recently been organized in Dallas, Texas.

Memphis unionists contemplate building a labor temple to cost $20,000.

Shipbuilders (iron) at Portsmouth, N. H., and Bath, Me., have organized.

It is reported that the United States recently purchased a war balloon in Paris.

The work of organizing the machinists' apprentices of the Pittsburg district has begun.

At a meeting recently held in Grass Valley the Nevada County Labor Council was organized.

About 25,000 cotton mill operatives went to work under increased wages in New England.

A reduction in the hours of labor in the rubber factories of Providence, R. I., has been granted.

The last quarter of the year has seen over $100,000,000 added to the wages of railroad employes.

Female school teachers in Arizona are better paid than those of any other state or territory in the Union.

New York policemen to the number of 300 have formed an organization to agitate for the eight-hour day.

The International Steam Shovelmen's Union has formed a local of all steam shovel workers in Oakland, Cal.

Findlay, Fostoria and Tiffin, three enterprising cities of the Buckeye State, have formed a tri-city labor congress.

Labor organizations of America have gained 1,204 new unions during the past year, embracing a membership of 300,000 individuals.

Thirty thousand persons are said to be starving in Lodz, Poland, and many murders have been committed by Socialist workmen.

Nashville (Tenn) machinists have a new scale. Those working in the machine shops of the city will receive 33⅓ cents an hour.

Sacramento (Cal.) glass workers have reached an agreement with their employers and returned to work. Both sides made concessions.

The Australian Steamship Owners' Federation has agreed to accede to the request of the Federation Seamen's Union for increased wages.

Strike benefits were paid to the amount of $143,069.58 and death benefits of $29,375 by the International Association of Machinists in the last fiscal year.

The sum of 1,110,000 kroner ($300,000) was expended for strike benefits and aid to boycotted union men during the last three years by the unions of Sweden.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. is to give a winter course of talks to shoe workers. The aim is to give to the workmen a wider and more thorough knowledge of the industry.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Biddeford, Me., with 3,000 employes, and the Pacific and Everett mills, at Lawrence, Mass., with 7,200 hands, have raised wages.

All the building trades of Nashau, N. H., have decided to act as a unit and request the eight-hour work day and a twenty-five-cents-a-day raise for each trade on May 1st.

The Boston Plumbers who made a demand for an increase of fifty cents a day, have compromised on forty cents, the raise to take effect after May 1st. The scale will then be $4.40.

After many weeks of effort, representatives of the Master Horseshoers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., and the union journeymen have succeeded in reaching a joint working agreement.

The employees of several stores in Paris, France, made a demonstration on September 23 against the opening of the houses in which they worked in disobedience of the weekly rest-day law. During the course of a scuffle outside a large establishment in the Rue Menalmontant its proprietor, M. Lepretre, dropped dead from excitement. After this the store employees' union met at the Labor Exchange and resolved to cease all manifestations and to sign a letter of regret at the death of M. Lepretre.

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Swallowed

Bag and Baggage

The TRUST has just bought out the "DAY & NIGHT" the "RED DEVIL" the "B. DUWEL & BROS.", and the "SEA LION" Tobacco Co.'s.

The result is that the following Brands of Scrap Tobacco are now on the UNFAIR List.

DAY & NIGHT

RED DEVIL

RED HORSE

SEA LION

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INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ———," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

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SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters. and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13, When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,

Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Louisville, Ky., August 15, 1906.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—At the meeting of the International Executive Board, held beginning July 9th, the question of maintaining the Sick and Death Benefit Fund and its present serious financial condition received considerable attention.

The International Executive Board accepting the theory that all the members desired to maintain it, decided that in order to do this it would be necessary to levy a series of assessments in order that benefits might still be paid, and desiring to lighten the burden upon the membership levied a 50c. assessment and spread its payment over a period of ten months, making it payable at the rate of 5c. per month.

The International Executive Board decided that the assessment shall be effective beginning with SEPTEMBER FIRST of this year and continue each month until the end of June, 1907.

Members are advised that the assessment falls due the FIRST of each MONTH and must be paid before the end of that month before the one for the next month falls due.

It may be remembered that members may pay this assessment in larger installments or all at once if they so elect.

Special 5c. stamps have been issued for this special assessment and must not be used for any other purpose, nor shall any other stamps be used in receipting for this special assessment.

Financial Secretaries and Shop Collectors are requested to take special NOTICE of this provision.

Members are requested to take special and careful notice of the above.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER, *Int. President.*

E. LEWIS EVANS, *Int. Sec'y Treas.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FINANCIAL SECRETARIES AND SHOP COLLECTORS.

Financial Secretaries are requested when transferring payments of the 5c. assessment made by members from their Shop Collector lists to the Duplicating Cash Book to enter all payments made for this SPECIAL SICK BENEFIT ASSESSMENT in the last column of the sheet, there is no heading over this column, and Financial Secretaries are requested to write in the words, "SPECIAL 5c. ASSESSMENT."

If this is done it will save the Financial Secretaries and the International office much trouble in making the correct postings of the assessment when they are sent in. It will also assist in tracing up delinquents and correcting errors that may occur.

Shop Collectors are advised to observe the above carefully and when entering this SPECIAL ASSESSMENT when paid by members, to enter it in the last column under the heading of "SUNDRIES."

Fraternally yours,

E. LEWIS EVANS, *Int. Sec'y-Treas.*

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INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14 In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $3 00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

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GONE WRONG

OLD

NORTH STATE

GRANULATED
SMOKING TOBACCO

No longer bears the

UNION LABEL

and is not entitled to your good patronage.

Give it the Place it is entitled to.

Remember the name,
But leave it alone just the same.

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TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12–16 oz. and 2 x 12–8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12–14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4⅔ oz. for 10 cents.

The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material Money can Buy Produce Them.

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the **Union Boot and Shoeworker** 50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,

No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD

STRONG | HOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

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UNION MEN IN CHARGE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

The first legislature of the new state of Oklahoma, which is now in session, is practically a union labor legislature and is under a constitution which was very largely drafted by union men. In order that there may be a correct news report of the proceedings of the legislature available a news bureau is being opened at the capital on January 1. Writing of the necessity of this action J. Harvey Lynch, the editor, says:

"There is no one who knows better than you the real attitude of the associated press toward our movement, and how they through their reports, rarely, if ever, give us a square deal before the world's jury. They misquote, contort and absolutely lie about the lofty ideals and purposes of our splendid efforts, all of which tends to prejudice the public against us and often weakens our "weak-knee members" which greatly hinders progress."

Our Aim and Hope.

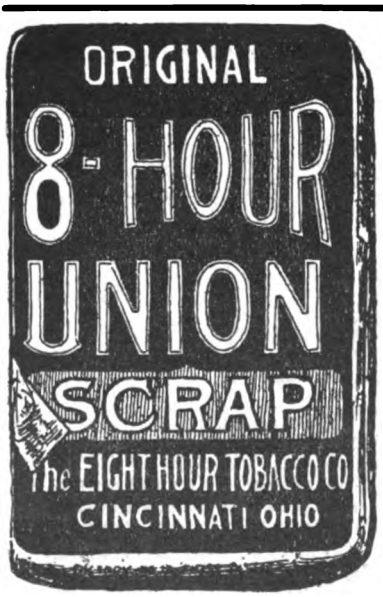
Trades unionism aims to establish a better world to live in, and to educate the workers so that each one will be better fitted to meet the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood, and be an honor to our American citizenship.

This noble work will go on and on until the evils that tend to drag down the masses of the people are driven into oblivion, and a thousand Van Cleaves cannot stay the progress of so righteous a movement.—*Ex.*

Carpenter's Great Progress.

The great body of Carpenters and Joiners was never in better condition than at present. During the last year it has added over 50,000 to its membership, and forces are now in motion for the erection of a fine building in Indianapolis to be used as the headquarters of the Brotherhood, plans for which will probably be presented at the next meeting of the executive board, to be held on January 13, 1908. It is stated that at its last meeting the executive board was invited to attend a meeting of the Civic Federation at Chicago, and four or five of them had done so. They found some 300 delegates present, 50 of whom were unionists.

Not less than 370,000,000 pounds of copper wire were in use on the telephone lines in America last year. This year there is expected an increase of 53,000,000 pounds. Considerable quantities of copper are used in the manufacture of brass for telephone instruments.



NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN
and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only factory in the country which has adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

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Resolutions Adopted by the Retail Liquor Dealer's Mutual Protective Association.

At a recent meeting of the Retail Liquor Dealer's Mutual Protective Association the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of all members present:

WHEREAS, The conditions existing in our various callings in life have to-day made organization for mutual protection of our respective interests necessary, and

WHEREAS, Our respective interests are conserved and advanced by a closer unity with each other, and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has a Blue Label which it desires used by all Union factories, on all their products, as a Trade-Mark, distinguishing these products from the unfair products that are on the market, and

WHEREAS, The Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association can lend much assistance in promoting our cause in this direction, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Retail Liquor Dealers' Mutual Protective Association, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., hereby gives its endorsement to the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Retail Liquor Dealers Mutual Protective Association will, as far as possible, promote the sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigarettes which bear the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

J. B. BOARDMAN, *President.*
NIC BOSLER, *Vice-President.*
BEN H. SCHRADER, *Rec. Sec'y.*
HENRY C. LAUER, *Fin. Sec'y.*
H. J. REEB, *Treasurer.*

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JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE LITTLE BLUE LABEL

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Bull Dog Twist

WATCH IT

The Biggest Selling PLUG TWIST *in America*

Tel., 5499 Spring

Prudential Tobacco Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

UNION MADE

Little CIGARS and CIGARETTES

A. SCHRIER
I. W. SCHENKER } Props.

133-137 Mulberry St. NEW YORK

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURERS

"BLUE HEN"
"HIGH CARD"
"REX" and "Z"

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP

Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker 50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD

STRONG | HOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

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UNION MADE
TOBACCO, SNUFF
AND
CIGARETTES
Always Bear the
BLUE LABEL

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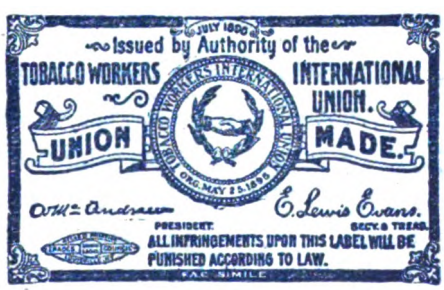
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

The Tobacco Worker.

Vol. 12 December, 1908 No. 12



Official Magazine of the Tobacco Workers' Internat'l Union

Rooms 50, 51, 52 and 53
American National Bank Building
Louisville, Ky.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO., LOUISVILLE, KY

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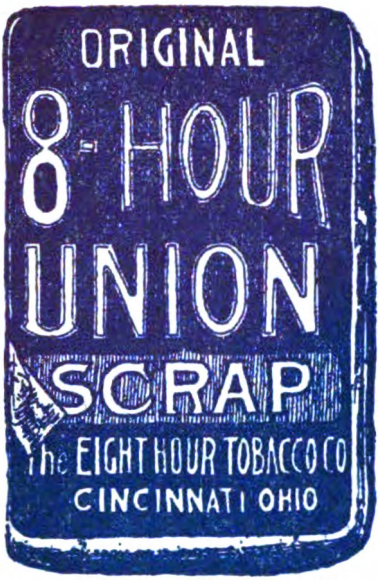

NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only factory in the country which has adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE

EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

CHEW

BLUE MOON

and

TEDDY BEAR

Union Tobaccos

With Presents.

The

UNION LABEL

induced a trial

MERIT made it

A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands

equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

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Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT.
Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.
Roman Mixture
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Hope
Globe Union Made
Navy Jack
Sam and John
K. of L.
Pickaninny
Canada Royal Navy
5 Cent
Police

SLICED PLUG.
American Girl
Pipe Dream

SCRAPS.
Globe
Wolverine
Navy Clippings
Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.
Duke of York
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Fame
Globe
All Leaf
Sweet Rose
Hope
Adam
Bismarck
Oronoco
Standard Time
Tige
Now or Never

GRANULATED.
Sweet Violet
Duke of York Mixture
Globe Mixture
Hope Mixture
Uncle Tom
Spot Cash
Red Jacket
Don Juan
Blue Label
King
Fruit Juice
Dan Tucker
Pug
Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.
EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

Plug Tobaccos: WINEBERRY, B-D, DIPPER and WINE SWEET.

Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

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Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT.
Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.
Roman Mixture
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Hope
Globe Union Made
Navy Jack
Sam and John
K. of L.
Pickaninny
Canada Royal Navy
5 Cent
Police

SLICED PLUG.
American Girl
Pipe Dream

SCRAPS.
Globe
Wolverine
Navy Clippings
Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.
Duke of York
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Fame
Globe
All Leaf
Sweet Rose
Hope
Adam
Bismarck
Oronoco
Standard Time
Tige
Now or Never

GRANULATED.
Sweet Violet
Duke of York Mixture
Globe Mixture
Hope Mixture
Uncle Tom
Spot Cash
Red Jacket
Don Juan
Blue Label
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Twist Tobacco: WHITE ROCK.

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SMOKE

"WHITE ROLLS"

CIGARETTES

THEY ARE

UNION MADE

ENOUGH SAID

WARE-KRAMER

TOBACCO CO.

NORFOLK, VA.

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 12. December, 1908. No. 12

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

The Tobacco Worker.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

DENVER, COLO.

After a period of nearly fourteen years, the Convention of the American Federation of Labor again assembled in Denver, Colo. The Convention this year was held in the Auditorium, quite a magnificent structure put up primarily for the holding of the Democratic National Convention last July.

The Convention was called to order by President Samuel Gompers, which he opened with a short and appropriate speech.

President Gompers introduced Vice President Max Morris, who made a few short remarks.

The Convention then was opened with prayer by the Rev. Charles G. Williams, of the Hyde Park Church.

President Gompers then introduced Governor Buchetel, Mayor Speek, of Denver, President Hadley, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, and President French, of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, who delivered addresses of welcome, at the conclusion of which Mr. Gompers made a fitting response.

The Credential Committee then submitted their report, finding representatives of eighty-three national and international unions, twenty-five state branches, sixty-one central bodies, seventeen local trade and federal labor unions, and six federal delegates; all these being represented through three hundred and twenty-five delegates.

There were a number of protests which were later on settled and delegates seated.

The Chair then appointed an assistant secretary, sergeant-at-arms and two messengers.

An announcement was made that there were a number of union laundries in Denver and all delegates were asked to patronize these union laundries.

The Convention then adjourned until the afternoon session.

After the convening of the afternoon session, President Gompers read his report, which was a most interesting document. At the conclusion of the reading of the President's report, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were also read, which showed that the American Federation of Labor, notwithstanding its opposition, had made a most satisfactory growth, both numerically and financially.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports, President Gompers announced the appointment of committees.

Vice President Max Morris announced that a visit would be paid to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, that a special train had been provided for on Wednesday, November 11th.

Immediately after convening on Tuesday morning, the report of the Executive Council was read and listened to with considerable interest, it giving a recitation of the respective meetings of the Executive Council and their transactions since the holding of the Convention in Norfolk. Many grievances had been settled and questions affecting the interests of labor generally settled with satisfaction to all contending parties. The Executive Council's report devoted

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considerable space to the political issues and the action that had been decided upon at the previous Convention and at the Protest Congress which was held in Washington in March of this year. It also referred to the efforts that had been made to secure remedial legislation from the Senate and House of Congress. Upon motion the reports of President, Secretary and Executive Council were submitted to proper committees appointed for the consideration of the respective reports.

One of the pleasing events of the Convention was the application and admission of the Operative Plasterers for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. A supreme effort is to be made during the coming year to secure the affiliation of every unaffiliated trade union now in existence.

Resolutions were presented as follows:

By the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, requesting that a provision be made for councils of the Building Trades Department.

By the delegates of the International Photo Engravers, a resolution relative to Chinese and other Asiatic laborers.

By delegates of the International Association of Machinists, regarding jurisdiction of the Union Elevator Constructors.

By the delegates of the Federal Labor Union in Wyoming, asking for the organization to assist in the organization of those represented in their craft.

By the delegates of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, requesting that international unions lend their best efforts to extending the use of the Bookbinders' Label.

By the delegate from the Washington Central Labor Union, requesting a greater affiliation of local unions with central bodies.

By a delegate from the Colorado State Federation of Labor, asking the endorsement of the Blue Cross button, the emblem of the Union Label League.

By delegates of the Post Office Clerks, asking the endorsement of the principle of the civil service law, and that the Federation of Labor endorse the bills drafted for the purpose of securing hearings for their bills in Congress.

By the delegates from the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., with regard to bill No. 5083, asking for the illiteracy test for emigrants coming to this country.

The following resolutions were presented by your delegates, which were referred to the Committee on Labels:

Resolution No. 13—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The union label is the trade mark of our trade unions; and

WHEREAS, This trade mark has been adopted to be used by all members of trade unions as a guide to distinguish the fair union made products from those that are unfair; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has adopted a blue label for the express purpose of giving the purchaser undisputed proof that the tobacco he buys which bears the blue label is the product of union labor; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' blue label has received the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated unions, and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the best interest of the Tobacco Workers' International Union that the greatest possible patronage shall be given to the tobacco products, bearing the union label; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Denver, November, 1908, hereby reaffirms its previous endorsement of the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the members of the affiliated unions are requested to lend their assistance in creating a greater demand for tobacco bearing the blue label.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Recent court decisions have practically negatived the prosecuting of boycotts on unfair corporations and industries, thereby depriving the workers

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of a means of redress for oppressions imposed; and

WHEREAS, A means of redress for wrongs and oppressions imposed is necessary for the protection of the workers and those dependent upon them; and

WHEREAS, The accomplishment of this purpose and end will require the more systematic, vigorous and constant agitation among the trade unionists and among those who are not members of any trade union, but who are open to conviction as to the true merits and meaning of the "Trade Marks" of the trade unions, education being necessary to the success of our noble movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That an arrangement be effected by and between the national and international unions (who have a trade mark that the public generally should be in closer touch with and have a greater knowledge of) whereby a space of one or two pages in each monthly journal shall be devoted to the advertising of a given number of union labels each month. That a system of electrotypes of a standard size be gotten up of a given number by national and international unions containing a cut of the respective labels with suitable reading matter around it, giving instructions as to where each particular label will be found on the products of that particular craft. That these electrotypes be shipped to the American Federation of Labor headquarters, and there grouped and numbered so that each label will be presented to the members of each national and international union during the succeeding twelve months. That each group of labels for assignment shall be numbered, and the respective journals be also numbered. That one group be shipped to each journal from the American Federation of Labor headquarters. and after that journal No. 1 shall ship, after publication, Group No. 1 to Journal No. 100, or whatever the highest number be after the numbering has been completed, each group number being moved up each month until each group has appeared in each one of the journals entering this plan of label advertising.

The report of the Fraternal Delegates from Great Britain were interesting, indeed. Delegate John Wadsworth, representing the British Trades Congress, made a lengthy discourse on the troubles the British Trades Unions have had in reaching the present state of organization. In comparing our troubles with theirs, he thought there were very little difference generally speaking, though in some detail, it might defer slightly. He traced the trade union movement from early years up to its present time. In the early years they were not even allowed to hold a public meeting, but they secured the trade union act in 1871 and they went under that charter for some thirty years. Changes of course were taking place and they had to enter into the campaign for the renewal of legislation which these conditions brought about. The Taff-Vail decision brought on a suit for about a million dollars They fought that as best they could, but finally decided that the best course to pursue was to have their representatives in Parliament. So they set to securing money by voluntary contributions to carry on the contest, which resulted in the election of some fifty-three members to the House of Parliament. They immediately set to securing legislation that would not cause labor unions to be mulct whenever the employers saw fit to do so. All the legislation and improved conditions that they have secured have been fought for inch by inch, but still he said there was always powerful opposition against all the measures that they presented. He said they had been able to resist a number of measures offered to reduce wages since they formed the Miners' Federation of England and Scotland and Wales under one head, of which he is a member. He said they had secured an old age pension bill, which goes into effect the first of this coming year. While it was not all they had hoped for, they accepted it with the hope that they would improve upon its provisions from time to time. He stated that when the act went into effect it would embrace about 600,000 people. At present it provides for people of seventy years of age and

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over. They were working to the end of extending it to cover people who have reached the age of sixty-five. He congratulated the members of the American Federation of Labor for the movement they have on foot for the possibilities that are open to us if we stick together as we should.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wadsworth's address, President Gompers introduced Mr. H. Skinner, also Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades Congress, Mr. Skinner being a printer by trade. In his report, he stated that they had a movement on foot now to start a daily newspaper to be published and edited in the interest of labor generally. The matter had been brought up and discussed by a Congress specially called to give consideration to the matter. The project of course finds opposition because of the possibilities that a newspaper of the kind would have. The starting of this paper is the outgrowth of the unfair treatment that the capitalistic papers give to labor in their disputes and in making reports where the interests of labor are concerned. In comparing our conditions with those across the water, he said as far as he could see, we had the same opposition as they had over there. In speaking of union labels, he noted that we were greatly interested in our union labels. Everywhere he looked since he reached America, he could see agitation for the union label. He said that they know little about union labels in England; that one or two unions, the Hatters' and Cigarmakers', had started it and were apparently quite successful with it. He stated that the idea was now working in Ireland, that a Home Rule Party was making an attempt to see that all goods consumed in Ireland were produced in Ireland and a label gotten up for that purpose. The chances are that considerable success will attend their efforts. In his estimation, we made more of the eight-hour day than they did. However, they were making progress along the same lines and with a good opportunity for a universal eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction of Great Britain. In referring to political action of the British Trade unions, he said it was the Taff-Vail decision that decided them to make as vigorous a campaign in a political way as they could, as that was the only way they could get any real good along political lines. He further stated that while the Taff-Vail decision was very oppressive and hard to bear, they were glad they were crowded into it. It awoke them up to the necessity of entering the political world with an idea of doing something for themselves. What they are proud of is that the trade unions furnished all the money themselves and they are under obligations to no one else for the furnishing of the funds necessary to carry on the work to a successful issue. He said: "We have awakened and we will now carry on our political work until we have secured all the representation we possibly can in the House of Parliament." One of the most difficult questions before them now, is that of the unemployed and the children who need proper schooling and proper feeding to make citizens of them. They, however, were fighting a good fight with a fair opportunity for success. During the discussion in the House of Parliament, a strong effort was made to destroy the measures of the trade unions. It was claimed that the Trades Dispute Act would ruin the trade of the country. It was finally passed, however, but there was no very great injury done to the country's trade. In conclusion, Mr. Skinner said that from what he had seen in his travels thus far in America, that we had good opportunities, provided we would stick together as we should. He hoped that the present fraternal relations between the unions of America and those of Great Britain would grow and become more closely cemented than heretofore.

Mr. Gompers then introduced Mr. P. M. Draper, Fraternal Delegate from Canada. In his address, he referred to the Dominion Trades Congress, which had just shortly closed its Convention in Halifax, N. S. At the present time the Canadian Trades Congress represents indirectly about 150,000 trade unionists. He said there had been a tremendous growth in the organization during the

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past year. They have a dual organization which has caused a very bitter fight on both sides. However, people are beginning to realize the wisdom of closer unity among themselves. What they wanted over there was the assistance of the international unions which had local unions on the Canadian side. They need organization as emigrants are coming in. Fortunately, among the incomers are many trade unionists, which they are indeed glad to have. Some opposition though not very serious, was made to the international trade unions. This, however, was largely promoted by interested capitalists, who had made an effort to play upon the patriotic feelings of the members of the Canadian trade unions. This, however, was seen through and little attention was paid to it. A section of the opposition tried to organize the Canada Federation of Labor with a flag of Canada for Canadians. This, however, has failed of the effect. The international unions are gaining strength in all the organized communities. Organization is generally increasing and it is going to be extended much more largely than ever before. In touching upon the political action in an independent way, he stated that they had devoted a good deal of attention to it, but were still much in the dark. They had succeeded in some places in electing their candidates; some of them they had were defeated this last election. However, they felt greatly encouraged with the result of their efforts so far. They would not stop until they had a full representation of the trade unions in the Dominion Houses of Parliament and also in the Provincial Governments. In conclusion, Mr. Draper hoped that the present international relations would continue, that the policy of organization would expand until it included all who were compelled to work for a living.

At the conclusion of the reports, the following resolutions were again introduced:

By a delegate from the Jewelry Workers' International Union, asking a general demand for the Jewelry Workers' label.

By delegates from the International Typographical Union, asking for the widest possible opportunity for the distribution of literature regarding various subjects organized labor is interested in.

By delegates from the American Federation of Musicians, protesting against the public employment of juvenile bands.

By delegate from the Bill Posters' Union, regarding the adoption of their union stamp.

The President then introduced the Rev. Charles Stelzle, who is a Fraternal Delegate from the Department of Church and Labor. He made quite a lengthy address on the good and welfare of the trade union movement.

Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Fraternal Delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League, was also introduced. She made an address in the interest of the thirty-five thousand trades union women in America. She stated they had made a splendid progress with the organization of their league during the past year, and called upon the members of the international unions to lend assistance wherever possible to them.

Miss Anna Fitzgerald, Fraternal Delegate of the National Women's Label League, also made a short address in which she said they were trying to organize the women to create a greater demand for union labeled products. She claimed that the women did the larger part of the buying and that with their education a much greater demand for the label could be secured. She said they were also endeavoring to blot out the greatest curse in the American industrial movement; that was the sweat shop and child labor. They had met with more or less success, and felt greatly encouraged with their efforts so far.

The Fraternal Delegates to Great Britain, Andrew Furuseth and James J. Creamer, submitted a lengthy and interesting report of their attendance at the last session of the British Trade Union Congress. The report was very interesting and was listened to with close attention.

(Continued on page 10.)

Labor unions are no new invention. Accurate records of their existence in Roman times have been dug up in Pompeii.—*Exchange.*

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

COURTS MAKE LAW; NOT THEIR BUSINESS.

WITHIN a year the Bureau of Labor has reported twenty-five important labor decisions, under statute law, by the higher courts, in thirteen cases the decision turned in whole or in part upon the constitutionality of the statute. In the other twelve cases, it is pretty safe to say, the constitutionality of the statute had already been passed upon. These thirteen statutes were upon such subjects as employers' liability for injuries, age limit for children in factories, monthly payment of wages, right to organize, hours of labor for women and for trainmen, payment of wages in scrip.

Sometimes the statute was upheld; sometimes overthrown. A lower court said that a law licensing barbers was unconstitutional; a higher court that it was not. An Oregon statute limiting hours of labor for women was sustained; a New York statute limiting hours of labor for women was held void. A majority of the United States supreme court thought the employers' liability law affecting railroads unconstitutional; a minority of the same court thought it constitutional.

It is impossible to read these and similar decisions with an open mind and not to perceive that in many cases the constitution had nothing to do with it. Rarely, if ever, will any legislature pass a bill that is in defiance of the constitution. The fatuity of such an act is too obvious. The statute having been brought into court on some constitutional question—as almost any statute may be—the judges incline toward it or against it accordingly as it comports with their notions of what the law ought to be.

To say what the law ought to be is the function of legislation; hence a quite general and safe opinion that the courts make law, which is not properly their business.—*Exchange.*

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

In these days of injunctions and misrepresentations, when the courts seek to enjoin the rights of union labor to truthfully bring to public attention the products of union and non-union concerns, it would be well for all union men and sympathizers to bear in mind that this stand of the judiciary can be met to a great degree of success by boosting only union label goods. Under all conditions and circumstances demand the union label. It is the emblem of honest union labor for whose recognition men and women are struggling night and day. It means goods that have been produced under the best working conditions organizations of labor could obtain under the present capitalistic system. Union label goods are free from the stigma of the unsanitary foul sweatshops. By boosting the label of every trade you aid hundreds of thousands to maintain decent conditions and you are safe from supreme court decisions.—*Exchange.*

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The following resolution was adopted at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, Colo.:

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate James W. Wall, of Federal Labor Union No. 1102:

Whereas, Thousands of dollars have been spent by the trades union movement of America in advertising union-made products, as well as the various union labels, so as to educate the workers and our friends; also to constantly call the atention of the public to the fact that goods so labeled are made under fair conditions as well as in healthy and sanitary workshops; and

Whereas, Many attempts are being made to deceive the public into buying alleged union-made goods; and

Whereas, There is now and has been on the market for some time a tobacco known and advertised as **Union Leader,** which is an infringement upon a union tobacco known as Central Union, bearing the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby endorse and recommend that union men and friends purchase only such brands of tobacco as bear the Tobacco Workers' union label.

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(Continued from page 7.)

Report of Delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

The report of the Fraternal Delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mr. Hugh Frayne, was most interesting. The report gave the progress of the labor movement in the Domain, our nearest neighbor in the north. It was proven by the fact that much progress had been made both in the way of organized labor and along political lines during the last year. However, they were not satisfied with what they had then accomplished, and were preparing to carry on a vigorous campaign, both politically and in the work of organization during the coming year.

At the conclusion of the reports of Fraternal Delegates, a request was made of Mr. Raymond Robbins, of Chicago, to address the Convention. He responded to the request and devoted two hours to a vigorous appeal to the workers to organize and stick together. He recited many experiences in the movement some of which he passed through himself, showing what good could result from unity among men. His address was most masterly and well calculated to prove what results can be accomplished through organization and unity of action.

At the conclusion of Mr. Robbins' address, Mr. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, was asked to give an historical description of the Union Printers' Home. Mr. Lynch, in complying, gave a lengthy description of the organization and how the Home was managed and how it had been supplied with funds to keep it going and the success that it had met with thus far. The address was inspiring, indeed, as it gave some practical knowledge of what a home for the aged in a trade may accomplish At the conclusion of the address, all the delegates had a much clearer idea of what an undertaking the organization of and the conducting of a home means.

Mr. Gompers then addressed the Convention, replying to some of the previous addresses made by Fraternal Delegates.

Resolutions were then introduced as follows:

By the International Typographical Union's delegation, asking greater use and patronage of printing which bore the label; also referring to the label stickers gotten out by the Typographical Union and distributed with the request that when a communication or circular was received by any union which does not bear the label, that one of the stickers be attached and be returned to the sender with a letter advising that the printers' label is absent and the communication is not acceptable.

A resolution by the Brotherhood of Teamsters in regard to a dual organization of their craft.

By the Tile Layers and Helpers' Union in reference to the application filed by the Operative Plasterers for admission to the American Federation of Labor.

By the Machinists' International Association, protesting against the action of the Denver, Rio Grande Railroad Co. for abrogating contracts with several mechanical departments and importing strikebreakers to take the strikers' place.

By the Milwaukee Federated Council, asking for organizers in the spring of 1909.

By the New York Central Federated Union, requesting that Musicians and Waiters act jointly with regard to the furnishing of union waiters and union music in union places in the city of New York, also one relative to the issues of the charter of the Bronx Labor Council.

By the delegates of the Coopers' International Union, asking for greater assistance in creating a demand for their union label.

By the Pittsburg Central Labor Union with regard to the plumbers and steam fitters.

By the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, asking a greater demand for union labeled bread; also one relative to the unfair position of the National Biscuit Co. toward the union; also one relative to the McKinley Bread Co. of St. Louis being unfair.

By the Broom Makers' International Union relative to the upbuilding of the Broom Makers' International Union.

By the Montana State Federation of

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Labor, relative to the organization of unions throughout the State of Montana.

By the Federal Labor Union No. 1102, having for its purpose the effort to explain the fact that "Union Leader" cut plug tobacco is not a union made piece of goods, though the word "union" appears in bold letters on the package. Following is the resolution, which was adopted by the American Federation of Labor:

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate James W. Wall, of Federal Labor Union No. 1102:

WHEREAS, Thousands of dollars have been spent by the trades union movement of America in advertising union made products, as well as the various union labels, so as to educate the workers and our friends; also to constantly call the attention of the public to the fact that goods so labeled are made under fair conditions as well as in healthy and sanitary workshops; and

WHEREAS, Many attempts are being made to deceive the public into buying alleged union made goods; and

WHEREAS, There is now and has been on the market for some time a tobacco known and advertised as *Union Leader,* which is an infringement upon a union tobacco known as Central Union, bearing the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby endorse and recommend that union men and friends purchase only such brands of tobacco as bear the Tobacco Workers' union label.

By the Journeymen Stonecutters, with reference to the jurisdiction question; also a request that greater assistance be given by the American Federation of Labor organizers.

By the Cigar Makers' delegation relative to the Cigar Makers' blue label.

By the International Seamen's Union, requesting that an organizer be sent to Wisconsin for the purpose of organizing the workers of that locality; also one relative to the Merchant Marine United States employing incompetent sailors on vessels leaving American ports.

By the International Union of Fur Workers, asking for financial assistance in the work of the organization of members of their craft.

By the California State Federation of Labor, regarding the organization of Agricultural Workers and others of their locality.

By the Wood Carvers' Association, asking for jurisdiction over the Machine Wood Carvers.

By the International Seamen's delegation, asking for a provision of laws relating to safety of lives at sea.

By the Carpenters' delegation, requesting the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Association.

By the Oregon State Federation of Labor relative to the jurisdiction trouble between the Longshoremen on the Pacific Coast and the Longshoremen's Union.

By the International Typographical Union's delegation and Printing Pressmen's delegation and the Bookbinders' delegation, with regard to the unfair Woerner Publishing Co., of Akron, Ohio.

By the Michigan Federation of Labor, asking that organizers be sent to Battle Creek, Mich., with a view of organizing the home town of C. W. Post.

By the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, regarding the housing of workingmen by excavation controllers construction work.

By the Retail Clerk's Association, regarding the political equality of granting women suffrage equal to that now enjoyed by men.

By the South Omaha Central Labor Union, requesting that organizers be sent to organize the various trades in that locality.

By Mathon Barnes, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, regarding the incarceration of some members of the Mexican Government part in prison in California. These members are now held in American prisons at the instance of the Mexican Government all bearing criminal charges.

By the Upholsterers' International Union, relative to securing further organization of their craft, and asking that organizers be sent to assist in rga -

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izing wherever possible.

By the delegate from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union protesting against the action of the Carpenters in interfering with the Wood Workers' exercising their right to organize and maintain local unions of factory workers as they find in charter issued by the American Federation of Labor.

By the Journeymen Tailors and Garment Workers' International Unions relative to a greater demand for the union label on garments.

By the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union regarding Central Bodies admitting to affiliation unions who are not affiliated in the interna tional union of their craft.

By the Steam Fitters and Helpers regarding the affiliation of Steam Fitters' local union to the Central Bodies.

Oregon State Federation of Labor, asking that the Executive Council hold a meeting on the Pacific Coast, either in Portland, Oregon, or Seattle or Tacoma, Wash., the object being to try to stimulate the work of organization among the craftsmen in that locality.

By the International Association of Fur Workers', asking for a greater patronage of their label by the people purchasing furs.

By the Central Federated Union of New York, regarding the reorganization of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

By the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance, regarding organization of people employed in that craft all over the United States.

By the International Union of Steam Engineers, regarding the renovation of the charter of the Double Drum Hoisters' local union.

By the International Union of Steam Engineers, regarding the Brewery Workers' controversy.

By the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, regarding the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' and Garment Workers' Union.

By the Utah State Federation of Labor, regarding the patronage of union products by union men.

Metal Polishers and Buffers' International Union, regarding the Buck Stove and Range Co.

By the delegation from the Massachusetts State Branch, regarding the organization of people employed in the shipbuilding industry, asking that organizers be sent there as soon as possible and stay there for six months.

By the delegates from the Massachusetts State Branch and Seamen's International Union in connection with the present condition of the once Label Booster of the labor movement, Frank K. Foster, who has been under medical treatment for some time and is beyond recovery, the desire being to solicit subscriptions and funds to give his family financial relief.

By the Quarry Workers' International Union, asking for organizers who can speak, read and write the Italian language; also regarding the controversy between the Paving Cutters' Union.

By the Teamsters' International Union and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, regarding the Brewers' controversy.

By the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, regarding a question of affiliation.

By Wm. D. Huber, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners', regarding a dual question of Electrical Workers and the permission of affilation in the Pacific Coast Council of dual organizations.

By the Painters and Decorators, regarding the organization of the workers in various crafts.

By the Textile Workers, asking for assistance in organizing 600,000 textile workers of the United States, 60 per cent. of which are women and children.

By the Textile Workers relative to the endorsement of the Savings Bank and Insurance Annuity Association of Massachusetts.

By the Painters and Decorators and the Chicago Heights Trades and Labor Assembly in regard to the free text books being furnished children of all public schools in the United States, requesting that all means be used to further this cause.

By the Textile Workers regarding the betterment of the conditions of Textile

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Workers throughout the United States and Canada.

By the Metal Polishers and Buffers' International Union, asking that a greater demand for goods bearing their label be made.

By the McSherrytown Central Labor Union desiring that the American Federation of Labor issue four or six page monthly publication to be known as the American Federation of Labor Bulletin.

By the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, asking jurisdiction over the Varnishers and Polishers and Hardwood Finishers, now members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

By the Painters and Decorators and Paper Hangers' International Union, protesting against the retention by the members of the Car Workers' Union of the Car Painters.

By the Painters and Decorators and Paper Hangers, requesting that in the erection of the Modern Woodmen's Home, the employment of union men be inaugurated.

By Mr. George R. French, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, for the re-endorsement of the opposition to the principles of compulsory arbitration as contained in the Townsend bill.

By the Bookbinders' International Union regarding the employment of non-union labor in the binding of books for the public libraries.

By the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, asking for re-endorsement of the principles of our National Civil Service Law, asking the enforcement of it in its true spirit.

By the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, asking the Federation to support the bills now before Congress for the betterment of the conditions of the Postal Clerks.

By the Iowa State Federation of Labor requesting that organizers be sent into the State of Iowa to organize the various crafts of that State.

The Committee on President's Report submitted their report as follows:

EXTENDING GROWTH IN ORGANIZATION.

We desire to congratulate the Convention and our movement upon the fact that the membership of the Federation has increased during the past year, notwithstanding the industrial conditions and the opposition which we have been compelled to encounter.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Under this heading the report deals with the settled policy of organizing National or International Unions, as soon as there are sufficient locals affiliated with the Federation, from which they may be formed.

The President calls attention to the fact that to permit the locals to organize National or International Unions before they have sufficient inherent strength is sometimes a disadvantage to such locals, and tends to retard the movement, and he suggests that some discretion should be exercised in this matter. In this suggestion and recommendation we concur.

He further calls to our attention that there has been substantially no reduction in wages, owing to the declared policy of the labor movement and the determination of its organizations and members to resist all wage reductions and he urges the continuance of that policy. We recommend that this Convention concur in that declaration.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

STATE FEDERATION AND CITY CENTRAL BODIES.

The report calls attention to the fact that there are at present affiliated with the Federation thirty-eight (38) state federations and six hundred and eight (608) city central bodies. We endorse all that the President says as to their influence for good both in the industrial and legislative fields.

Attention is called to the mutual respect and good feeling existing between the officers of the National and International Unions and the state federations and city central bodies. Your committee recommends that such good feeling and mutual respect be still further increased by the officers of National and International Unions using their influence to bring about the affiliation of their locals with such central bodies and state federations where such affiliation does not

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now exist.

With the purpose of further increasing the educational value and legislative influence of such central bodies, your committee recommend that they be requested to provide legislative committees, that in defining the duties of such legislative committees it should be specified that they shall watch the Congressional Record, keep in touch with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor stationed at Washington, D. C., and bring before such central bodies and state federations all matters of interest to our movement, and further, that they shall regard as unofficial any report on legislative matters that may come to them or to the central bodies, unless such report comes from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, over the signature of the President.

As a matter of information we desire to state that a daily copy of the Congressional Record may be obtained free by applying to the Congressman from your Congressional district or Senator from your state.

Adopted as read by the committee.

DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCALS.

Under this heading it is reported that there are now five hundred and eighty-three (583) local unions in direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The President here deals more particularly with the necessity for using discretion in the formation of national or international unions, with which matter we have already dealt. He further calls attention to the fact that there have been a number of wage contests during the year; that many advances have been secured; that reductions have been successfully resisted owing to the moral support that the officials of the American Federation of Labor have been able to give, and through the financial support from the defense fund. We desire to express our gratification at the report made, and to endorse the policy followed.

Adopted as read by the committee.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

We read with great satisfaction the report made and recommend that it be adopted. We desire to congratulate our Canadian brothers upon the distinct progress which they are making, both in gathering together into efficient organizations the workers of the Dominion, as well as upon the growth of international solidarity. We desire to recommend to the national and international unions that they give to their locals in Canada all the moral and financial assistance possible, and that they comply with the wish expressed by the fraternal delegate from Canada, that the officers of the national and international unions should personally visit their Canadian locals whenever practicable and possible.

Adopted as read by the committee.

PORTO RICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

There is submitted in the President's Report a comprehensive statement from the official representative of the labor movement in Porto Rico, of the difficulties under which the workmen labor in the island, in which reference is made to the extension of organization in the island, to remedial legislation obtained and that which has been denied the toilers, in all of which we concur. We desire to express our gratification at the progress made and the spirit exhibited by the Porto Rican workmen, and also to express the hope that their feeling of confidence and trust in their fellow-workers here may be a constantly growing value to them and to us.

The President calls attention to the recommendation of previous Conventions that the Constitution and other official documents of the national and international unions be translated into Spanish and distributed among the organized workers of Porto Rico, so that they may become thoroughly acquainted with the aims, objects and principles of these organizations. He suggests as additional reasons for so doing that we may thus reach the workers of other Spanish-speaking countries on this continent. Your committee urges that the recommendation be adopted.

Adopted as read by the committee.

ORGANIZED FARMERS AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The matter herein contained was referred to the Committee on Education.

Adopted as read by the committee.

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LABOR'S FRATERNITY—INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Your committee recommend the endorsement of what the President has to say under this heading, and expresses the hope that the interchange of fraternal visits may be continued and extended. We, therefore, recommend that the Convention concur in the recommendation made by the Executive Council to the effect that a representative of the American Federation of Labor attend the next Convention of the International Conference of Trade Unions which will meet shortly after the close of the British Trades Union Congress, and having in mind the report made by the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, we recommend that the Convention concur in the request made to send Mr. Gompers as our special representative to the British Trades Union Congress. We further recommend that he be instructed to attend the International Congress of Trade Unions, and that he visit such other countries as the Executive Council may deem advisable.

Adopted as read by the committee.

BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY INJUNCTION.

Under this heading the President makes a clear and comprehensive report of this injunction, stating what it forbids and what action has been taken with reference thereto. He reports upon the process for contempt of court, instituted against him, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison. He further calls attention to the fact that under the injunction he is forbidden to make a report to this Convention upon this subject. We urge upon all members of the labor movement and all friends of human liberty to read and digest the report upon this subject and the subjects allied thereto. We recommend that it be adopted, and that a vote of thanks be given to President Gompers for the splendid example he sets in giving this report and his willingness to take the consequences.

Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.)—I move the adoption of the report of the committee, and that it be by a rising vote. (Seconded.)

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I would like to have added, if the mover of the motion will accept it, that the sentiment expressed by the unanimous vote of this Convention is also the unanimous sentiment of the trade unions of this country.

Vice President Valentine—After the vote is taken we will find out whether it is the unanimous sentiment of the Convention or not.

The motion offered by Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.) was carried by unanimous rising vote.

SHALL INJUNCTIONS INVADE FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS?

We note and endorse the President's report upon this question. We desire again to call attention to the report upon the subject of injunctions made by this committee to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of this body meeting at Norfolk, Va., and in addition we desire to quote, with our approval, the following from later documents issued by the Federation:

We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary, for well defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law, and endangering individual liberty.

As government by equity, personal government advances; republican government, government by law, recedes.

And further: Despotic power under the ermine is as dangerous as despotic power under the crown. They (the judges) cannot divest themselves of their humanity by putting on the judicial ermine any more than the king can divest himself of his by putting on the crown.

We affirm that government by law and government by injunction cannot exist together, and we again state that the usurpation which undertakes to deprive us, as working people, of our rights as citizens cannot and will not stop until it has invaded all fields of human activity and made the judiciary the irresponsible arbiter of all relations between employer and employe, buyer and seller, man and man.

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The President well says that it is now the American Federation of Labor and the American Federationist which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the liberty of the press, and that in the future it may be some other publication. The American people must learn these facts in order that popular government may be preserved.

Treasurer Lennon—I move the adoption of the report of the committee.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Robinson, and carried.

Injunctions Against Workmen.

We again urge the careful reading of this report and the statements under this head in particular. We endorse the statements therein made in full and in particular, and call attention to the fact that it is by assuming that business is property, that the barest shadow of justification can be found for the acts of the judiciary on these lines.

Business consists of a location, of stock and patronage.

Location and stock are property; patronage is not.

Patronage rests upon nothing except the good will of the patron.

There can be no business without patronage; hence, business can not be property.

Courts used to be concerned, and justly so, with the preservation of property as such; not with the profitable or unprofitable use thereof.

When courts shall have been compelled to retrace their steps back to this fundamental position, government by law and equal freedom will to this extent have been restored.

Your committee again recommend that all candidates for legislative or judicial positions be carefully investigated as to their past acts, and interrogated as to their position on this matter, before they be given any support, and "that those who from their actions or expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as read.

Supreme Court Decision Extends Sherman Anti-Trust Law to Hatters and All Labor Organizations.

We endorse all that the President has said upon this subject. We urge that it be studied; that each organization place itself, so far as it is able, in the Hatters' place in order that it may realize the terrible significance of this position.

We recommend and urge upon all officials of labor organizations to study this question for themselves, with a view of bringing it in its nakedness before their members in order that each individual may fully appreciate its full meaning and the danger to which the organizations themselves, their individual members and their joint and individual property are exposed.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Bill Amending Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Under this heading the President reports upon the bill that was introduced in Congress to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and the efforts that were put forth to have it enacted. Your committee recommend that the report be adopted and the bill approved, and the bill be urged in every way possible to its final passage.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Bill To Regulate Injunctions.

The President under this heading submits for our further endorsement or such action as we shall deem proper the Pearre bill. We recommend that it be re-endorsed.

He further submits a copy of the British Trades Dispute Act, and calls attention to the fact that by this act the joint funds of the organized workers of Great Britain have been placed in proper security. We recommend that the Executive Council obtain competent legal advice upon the advisability or the necessity of inserting the principles contained in the Trades Dispute Act in either the

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Wilson (H. R. 20,584) or the Pearre Bill (H. R. 94).

We further recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to confer with the representatives of other organizations, with a view of prevailing upon them to give their full and undivided support to this important legislation.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

LEGISLATION.

We note with some interest what the President says in his report relative to the legislation passed by the last session of Congress as well as his reference to the failure to pass a general Employers' Liability Law.

Your committee recommend that the Legislative Committee be and is hereby instructed to use its best efforts in the direction of having a comprehensive general Employers' Liability Law placed upon the statutes during the forthcoming session of Congress.

We also note with interest what the President has to say relative to the passage of a Child Labor Law, to apply to the District of Columbia. As he states in his report, Congress failed to make provision for the enforcement of this law and that at the present time the law is being enforced, partially, by the selection of two members of the police department, who were selected by the District Commissioners. This arrangement, however, is only temporary, and for a successful enforcement of this law an appropriation by Congress is necessary.

Your committee recommend that a bill be drafted, providing for an appropriation to cover the cost of enforcing this law, and be presented to the forthcoming session of Congress.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

SOME SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Under this heading the President calls attention to some of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Your committee recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to compile and have published as widely as possible the decisions of special interest to and affecting labor, which the Supreme Court has rendered within the last fifteen years.

On motion the recommendations of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

LITIGATION HARASSING LABOR.

We note what the President has to say upon this subject. We recommend its adoption. We further recommend that it be carefully read, and in addition we desire to call your attention to these significant words:

"If the situation is to become so acute let us personally, as best we can, defend our rights before the courts, taking whatever consequences may ensue. For one, I can see no remedy for these outrageous proceedings, unless there shall be a quickening of the conscience of our judges or the relief which the Congress of our country can and should afford."

Bearing this in mind your committee desires to state that whenever the courts issue any injunctions which undertake to regulate our personal relations either with our employer, or those from whom we may or may not purchase commodities, such courts are trespassing upon relations which are personal relations and with which equity power has no concern; that these injunctions are destructive of our rights as citizens, as well as of popular government, and we therefore insist that it is our duty to disregard them, and we recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come.

We further recommend that when cited to show cause why such injunctions should not be issued, we should make no defense which would entail any considerable cost, and we further recommend that when cited for contempt the proper policy is as outlined above. We further desire to warn our fellow unionists that testimony extorted under equity process may be partially used in a damage suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

[CONTINUED IN JANUARY ISSUE.]

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A SONG OF THE FACTORY.

The trees were white with blossoms, the meadows were broad and fair,
And the care free birds made music for the children that idled there.
But a man had need of the meadows. His walls and chimneys sprang
From among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang.
And the man had need of the children. He gathered them in like sheep
And set them to work to earn his bread, for children are many and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old.
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.

No longer they idly listen to a warbler's futile song,
No longer their idle laughter rings out the whole day long,
No longer they roam the meadows like idle gypsy bands,
For the world is growing richer by the work of their puny hands,
And the man who found them idling among the feathery blooms
And brought them to watch their lives away beside his clattering looms
He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise has won
With the toil of the sad faced children and boasts of the thing he's done!

—*James J. Montague.*

DETROIT TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT FLINT MACHINISTS.

William J. Emery, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, accompanied by David S. Jones, went to Flint Saturday and addressed an open meeting of the machinists of that city in the evening. John Carney, representing the tobacco workers, also attended.

Mr. Emery spoke on the necessity of organization, Mr. Jones on the union label and Mr. Carney advocated the purchase of union made tobaccos. Fred Young, district business agent of the machinists, also made an address on unionism and its benefits.

The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic and at its close a number of applications for membership were received from the non-unionists present. It is expected that similar meetings will be held during the winter.

The Detroit labor men returned on Sunday.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

COMFORT for devotees of the cigarette and tobacco habit is contained in an editorial in a recent issue of American Medicine. The writer flouts the "popular prejudice" against the cigarette and advises earnestly against all anti-tobacco agitation. He says:

"The harmlessness of tobacco in moderation seems to be conceded by the great majority of physicians, and it is difficult to account for the numerous statements to the contrary, particularly in school physiologies. The popular prejudice against the cigarette is still more amazing in view of the absence of any proof that it is harmful except to very immature boys. Of course, excessive use of tobacco has well-defined symptoms, and there are a few people to whom a very limited indulgence is excess, but in the hundreds of millions who use it in one form or another, there is astonishingly little evidence of injury.

"The usefulness of tobacco has received so little scientific attention that practically nothing is popularly known of this side of the question. Such a world-wide custom must serve some useful purpose, as it can be taken for granted that useless or harmful habits do not survive in any species of animal. It is our duty to find out what the benefit really is. The acute poisoning in those unaccustomed to it is so well described in the text books as to need no comment; what is needed is knowledge of the effect of small amounts in those accustomed to it.

"The after-dinner cigar has been said to increase the flow of gastric secretion and hasten digestion, and yet that alleged fact has been vehemently denied and the reverse asserted. The real use of tobacco is in some obscure sedative effect upon the nervous system, particularly the higher cerebral cells, though the effect of larger indulgences is exciting to the point of delirium."

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THE TRUSTS ARE HIT HARD.

Attorney General Bonaparte and the members of his trust-breaking staff consider the decision of the Circuit Court in the Tobacco Trust case the most important judicial pronouncement on the trust question since the Supreme Court put the brand of illegality upon the Southern Securities Company.

In the opinion of J. C. Reynolds, the special counsel of the government in the tobacco case, this decision means that the government will be able to control industrial combinations more effectively than it regulates railroad rates, because, if the Supreme Court affirms the action of the court in New York the burden of proof hereafter will be upon the trusts instead of upon the government.

"The Tobacco Trust case differs from all others," says Mr. Reynolds. "The decree has not been written yet, but when it is the combination will not be able to ship a pound of tobacco from one state to another until after it has shown the court that it is obeying the law. The injunction will put the combination absolutely out of business.

Heretofore the orders against combination have been vague and uncertain, the burden in all cases being upon the government to show that the trust had violated the order of the court. In the tobacco case the combination must satisfy the court that it has quit its illegal practices and is conforming to the law and will continue in that way before the injunction is lifted.—*Labor Journal.*

Every article has two prices, the price at which it is sold, and the price at which it is made. The first price is "marked in plain figures" on the article. The second price can only be conjectured. By demanding the union label the purchaser has the assurance that the price at which the article is made is not a "sacrifice" one—that it does not betoken the sacrifice of the health or morals of those employed in the production of the article.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

AMERICAN LABOR CHEAPEST.

James L. Hill, president of the Great Northern and other railroads, is authority for the assertion that a train gang on his American railroads handles more than seven times as many tons of freight per mile as do the train gangs on English, French or German railroads. For this seven times as much result American trainmen receive less than twice as much wages.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, in an address the other day, said that one American farm hand produces more rice than 400 Chinamen. Chinese wages are only 10 to 12 cents a day; but if the rice workers of this country got the same rate for results produced, their pay would be $44 to $48 a day, instead of $1.50.

"Cheap labor" never could produce the marvelous crops and manufactures of this country. Yet, measured by what it does, it is the cheapest labor on the surface of the earth.

And it is utterly false that prices are high because wages are high.

Compared with the price the consumer pays, wages are lower than in Europe or China.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Smile's Face Value.

Although most of us would hesitate to express what might be termed the face value of the "modern smile," we certainly realize at times that it is a form of currency which is depreciating. In the "modern smile" we recognize the crude, official thing which neither illuminates, cheers nor bridges awful gaps of silence. It may savor of suggesting a wave of imbecility to declare that we ought all to smile more, but it is certainly true that the charm of a woman's smile was once esteemed even above beauty.

A wise student of human nature gave expression to the following rather pertinent conclusion: "A man who refuses to pay his debts when he can is a thief at heart." Wonder if that is applicable to the man who can afford to pay his dues to his union and doesn't.

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FOR SHORTER WORKDAY.

The New York Court of Appeals in a decision handed down recently at Albany upholds the validity of that portion of the labor law which provides that no workman on public work "shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in one calendar day." In substance, the court holds that a violation of the law is justification for withholdng from contractors payments on public works.

The decision was the result of an action commenced by a contracting company of New York city to compel the contractor to pay two installments on a contract for the completion of sewers. The comptroller's contention was that the contractor had violated the eight hour law and did not pay the prevailing rate of wages. The opinion in part by Justice Vann is as follows: "The legislature now has the power and had when the present labor law was enacted to fix and regulate the hours of labor on public work by limiting them to eight hours in one calendar day and to provide that when that limit is exceeded no officer of state or municipal government shall be permitted to pay therefor from funds under his official control."

Big Tobacco Farm.

On the largest tobacco farm in the world, a 25,000-acre affair, near Amsterdam, Ga., is grown about a third of all the Sumatra tobacco used for cigar wrappers in the United States.

Savings Bank Insurance.

Organized labor in Massachusetts has unqualifiedly indorsed the system recently established by law in the state whereby savings banks are authorized to issue life insurance and old age annuity policies. Prominent labor men have been invited by leading newspapers to express themselves, and their sentiment is unanimous that working people should avail themselves of this law. It is urged that every local of a trades union constitute itself a receiving agency for funds to be deposited in savings bank on account of one of the two heads mentioned and that every provision possible be made by unions to have as many members as possible take out as much insurance as they can possibly carry and keep it in force. It is held this will go far toward relieving distress of the aged and reducing taxation for poor purposes —a form of taxation which is necessary, but absolutely a dead loss to those who pay it, from the materialistic point of view.

INNOCENT AND DOCILE WORKERS PREFERRED.

Labor is controlled by laws, and a more general study of these laws would be of imense national advantage. One of these laws has some light thrown on it by the Toronto Globe:

"The lower grades of humanity drive the higher out of the labor market as certainly and effectively as clipped and light coins drive good money out of circulation. Every holder of light coin desires to get rid of it by forcing it into circulation, but for hoarding or melting the best are always selected. A different principle or line of policy operates in forcing the superior races out of the labor market. Their better mental capacity enables them to bargain more successfully in arranging wages or hours and conditions of work. The employer prefers workers more innocent and docile. The better taste cultivated by superior races multiplies their needs and increases their cost of living, thus prompting demands for a larger share of the wealth their labor produces. This is regarded with disfavor by employers. In fact, the inferior races are willing to give more work for the employer's money, so the others are crowded out."

Live for Joy Alone.

But we must live as much as we can for human joy, dwelling on sorrow and pain only so far as the consciousness may help us in striving to remedy them. —*George Eliot.*

Lumber Measuring Device.

A Louisiana man has invented a machine for measuring and recording the measurements of lumber. Planks passed through it engage a roller attached to a registering device on the side.

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VICTORY FOR LABOR.

The appellate division of the supreme court of New York, second department, has decided that a contract made by a corporation with a labor union whereby only union men shall be employed should be upheld as valid and binding. Certain employes of a Brooklyn corporation (one a stockholder) hesitated at joining the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' union after the latter had secured an agreement with the company to employ only members of the union. These employes were served with notice that they must either join the union or separate themselves from the company's employ. They then brought suit against the union to set aside the contract between it and the company on the ground that the latter was forced by duress to execute it and petitioned that the officials of the company be enjoined from dismissing them.

On the original trial evidence on the part of the plaintiffs was furnished showing that the union had organized throughout the country a boycott against the products of the company, the consequence of which was the execution of the contract to employ none but union men. The sitting justice ruled in favor of the union, upholding the contention that the latter's efforts to unionize the company were legal and that the contract was voluntarily executed. An appeal was taken with the result that the lower court was upheld.

The Spanish labor laws, which fixed the maximum working hours for children between the ages of ten and fourteen at six hours in industrial establishments and eight in shops and offices, with no work at night, until recently made no provision against the employment of women and children in certain harmful industries.

A new regulation prohibits women under twenty-five and all children under sixteen working in trades wherein there is danger from poisonous fumes and dust or risk from fire or explosion.

Children under sixteen are also debarred from working machines by means of pedals and also circular saws, mechanical planes and other cutting machines unless furnished with safety apparatus. Boys under sixteen are not allowed to lift or carry more than sixteen pounds or push or draw heavy loads.

Remember the union label at all times. It has proved our best friend, and has been a leading factor in reducing our hours from ten to eight and securing an increase in each Saturady's pay envelope. And also remember our duty to organized labor in general by aiding our associates in the movement. Many other crafts and callings have labels and buttons. Ask for these insignias of conditions otherwise unobtainable, and by so doing we will help ourselves as well. —*Labor Clarion.*

The labor movement in its historic and logical development will yet secure for the toilers and all our people right and justice and universal happiness and freedom.

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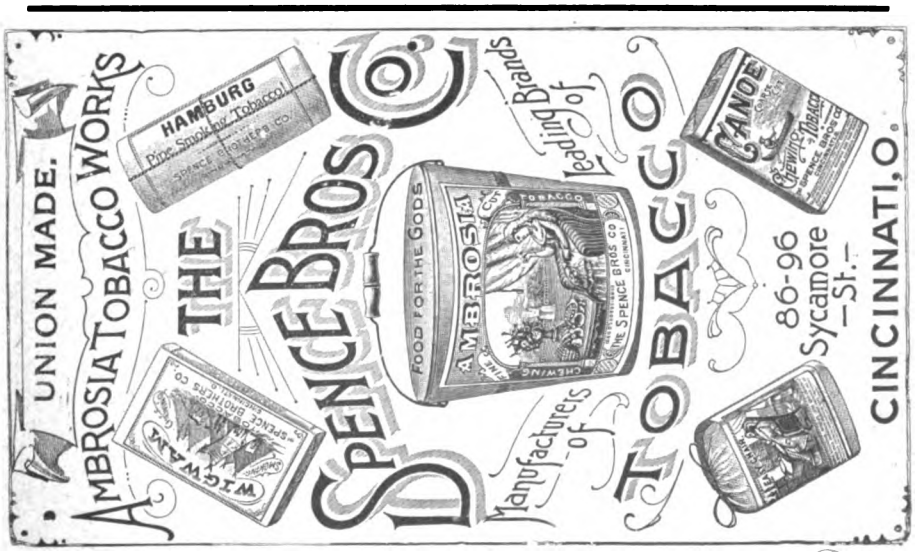

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